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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book for 2000 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of well-being in the areas of: (1) economic security; (2) child health; (3) child safety; (4) adolescence; and (5) education. Part 1 of the data book reviews Michigan's progress on a selected group of child well-being indicators included in the national Healthy People 2000, noting that the state is not close to achieving most of them. Most achievements have been made among the adolescent measures, particularly in reducing violence and pregnancies. Trends in maternal and child health have either been flat throughout the decade or show stalled improvement. Measures for children showed mixed results. Part 2 of the data book features an in-depth discussion of childhood asthma, its effects on children, risk factors for the disease, the scope of the problem in Michigan, initiatives to control and combat asthma, and recommendations for further action. Part 3 summarizes findings of children's well-being compared to other states and summarizes trends represented in the state profile. This part notes that in the past decade, Michigan has shown the most extensive improvements in education and in mortality rates. However, access to health care and economic security worsened between 1988 and 1998. Part 4, comprising the bulk of the

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data book, presents profiles of child well-being statewide and for each county. The report concludes with data notes and sources. (KB)

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Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2000: County Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being.

Jane Zehnder-Merrell

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DATA BOOK 2000

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

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DATA BOOK 2000

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

kids count in Michigan

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN

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Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan League for Human Services**
  A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable associations. (For further information, call 517/487-5436 or toll free 800/837-5436)
- **Michigan's Children**
  A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families. (To contact the Community Advocacy project, call 517/485-3500 or toll free 800/330-8674.)

The 2000 data book is available for $15 plus tax (shipping and handling – $3)

For copies of the book, further information or presentations, contact:

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Child Well-Being: Progress on Goals for the Year 2000

The year 2000, marking the end of a decade and of a millennium, provides a pivotal point for assessing the state's progress in child well-being. At the beginning of the decade, national health experts outlined over 300 national objectives to be met by the year 2000 to improve the health status of the American people. *Healthy People 2000* was released in September 1990 by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and presented a national blueprint for improving the health of the American people focused on three broad goals:

- increasing the span of a healthy life
- reducing health disparities
- achieving access to preventive services for everyone

Because Michigan mirrors national rates and trends closely on many child well-being indicators, the national objectives provide an appropriate yardstick for assessing state progress on child well-being. While some of the national measures such as infant mortality and low birth-weight have been regularly examined by Kids Count, several others such as asthma hospitalizations, substance use and teen pregnancy, have not been previously assessed.

This Kids Count report reviews Michigan's progress on a selected group of 16 child well-being indicators included in the national *Healthy People 2000* with the sub-objectives for specific minorities, where possible.[1] Michigan has focused on three priority areas: health risk behaviors; improving survival of the African American male; and, strengthening the health care system. Among the state's current 2000 goals and objectives, only the following six objectives focused on children:[2]

- increase the immunization rate for children under age three to 90 percent
- reduce the pregnancy rate among teens, ages 15-19, to 63 per 1,000 teen females
- reduce the infant mortality rate to 7.5 per 1,000 live births
- reduce the African American infant mortality rate to 14 per 1,000 live births
- reduce preventable mortality among children, ages 1-5
- increase access to primary care for children and adolescents, ages 0-14

It is also important to note that only in the realm of health have objectives been articulated, although clearly other factors like the levels of child poverty play a significant role in the well-being of children.

This Kids Count report uses the broader goals of the national *Healthy People 2000* and focuses on objectives in the area of maternal and infant health, as well as those specific for children and adolescents in other areas such as tobacco, substance abuse, violent and abusive behavior, and unintentional injuries. "Sub-objectives" for minorities, which were established to address increased risk or

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Michigan's Status on the Healthy People Goals 2000 for Children

Maternal and Infant Health	1998 Actual	2000 Goal
Early prenatal care		
All pregnant women	81%	90%
African American women	65%	90%
Hispanic women	69%	90%
American Indian women	74%	90%
Smoking during pregnancy	17%	10%
Low birth-weight babies		
All babies	8%	5%
African American babies	14%	9%
Infant Mortality [per 1,000 infants]		
All babies	8.2	7.0
African American babies	16.8	11.0
American Indian babies	8.3	8.5
Children		
Deaths among young children, ages 0-4 [per 100,000 children]		
from drowning	3.4	2.3
from fire	3.4	3.3
Child deaths, ages 1-14 [per 100,000 children]	26	28
Hospitalizations for asthma among children, ages 1-14 [per 10,000 children]	33	23
Adolescents		
∆ Daily physical education [of high school students]	27%	50%
∆ Current substance use among youth, ages 12-17*		
alcohol	19%	13%
cigarettes	16%	6%
marijuana	9%	3%
∆ Recent heavy drinking among high school seniors**	37%	28%
∆ Violent behaviors among youth, ages 14-17 [per 100 high school students]		
physical fighting [avg. monthly incidence]	110	110
carrying weapons [avg. daily incidence, prior 30 days]	67	86
Suicide deaths, ages 15-19 [per 100,000 youth]	8.4	8.2
Pregnancy, ages 15-17 [per 1,000 females]	41	50

Note: Shaded indicators reflect recent rates achieving 2000 goal.

* Current is defined as within the 30 days prior to the survey.

** Heavy drinking is defined as five or more alcoholic drinks within a few hours.

∆ 1999 data

disparities with the total population, are also included where data are available. This analysis presents annual data over the 1990s in comparison with the 2000 goal. In addition, pregnancy among teens, ages 15-17, which is featured on each county profile, is discussed in more detail. Previous Kids Count books have reviewed only **births** to teens in this age group. Clearly a pregnancy registers a significant impact in the life of a high school aged student.

This year's book also features an in-depth discussion of childhood asthma, including a broad overview of the scope of the problem in the state, as well as local and state responses. Asthma is the number one cause of **preventable** hospitalizations for children. County profile pages this year include the asthma hospitalization rate for male and female children, ages 1-14.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

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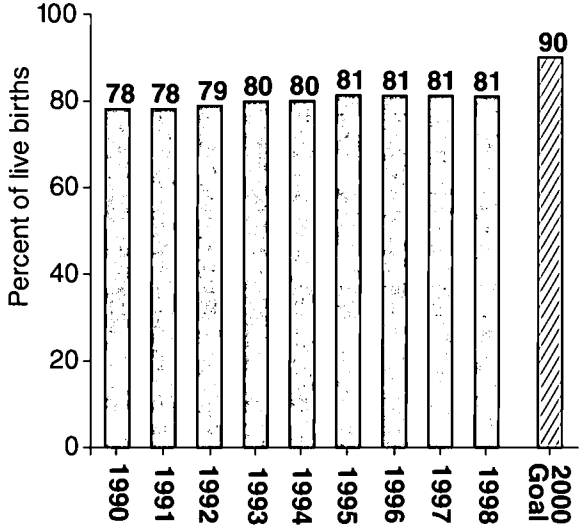
Maternal and Infant Health

Maternal and infant health form the bedrock of community health. Healthy women have healthy infants. Infants who lack a healthy start have their futures compromised at birth. Prospective mothers should have ready access to prenatal care that begins in the first trimester. Yet the uninsurance rates in Michigan are highest (16 percent) for individuals, ages 18-34, in the prime child-bearing years.[3] Low-income uninsured women qualify for public health insurance (Medicaid) only after they become pregnant and are covered only until shortly after delivery.

On the four measures of maternal and infant health reviewed for this report, Michigan made little progress toward the 2000 goals, particularly in recent years. These trends are particularly puzzling in context of a dramatic drop in births to teens who represent a high risk group for late or no receipt of prenatal care, low birth-weight, and infant mortality.

Early prenatal care (first trimester) in Michigan has improved slightly but stalled in recent years below goal.



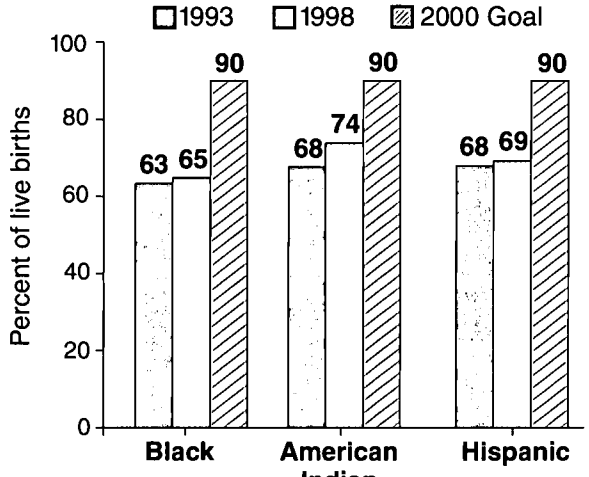
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Early Prenatal Care

The share of Michigan mothers starting prenatal care in the first trimester has increased only slightly in the 1990s, leveling off well below the 2000 goal of 90 percent. Between 1990 and 1995, the percentage expanded from 78 to 81 percent where it has remained through 1998.

Among Michigan mothers from minority groups, the share of mothers starting prenatal care beginning in the first trimester was significantly lower, and negligible improvement occurred over the 1990s. Less than two-thirds (63%) of African American mothers received care in the first trimester in 1993, and by 1998, this share had grown by only two percentage points. Similiarly among Hispanic mothers, the percentage rose by only one point—from 68 to 69 percent. American Indian mothers registered the biggest gain, six percentage points—from 68 to 74 percent of mothers starting prenatal care in the first trimester.

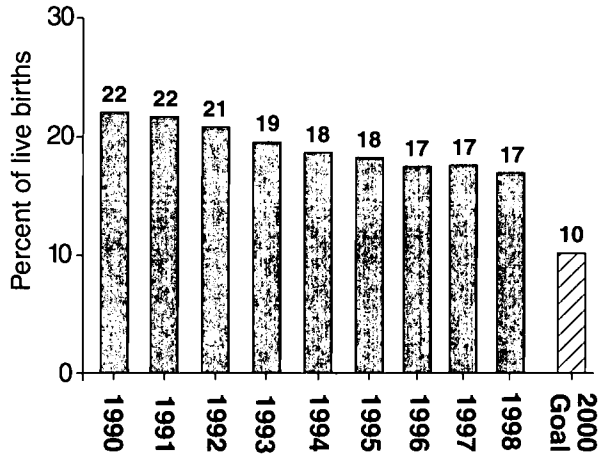
Early prenatal care among racial/ethnic minorities in Michigan remains well below goal 2000.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1993 was the first year for which data were available for minorities other than African American.

Maternal smoking during pregnancy has declined slowly in Michigan, leveling in recent years at rates above goal.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Smoking During Pregnancy

Maternal smoking during pregnancy dropped by 22 percent in Michigan between 1990 and 1998, falling to fewer than one in five mothers smoking (17%). Despite this drop, it is unlikely Michigan will attain the 2000 goal of 10 percent of mothers smoking during pregnancy. Over the decade, the percentage has dropped by roughly one point each year, and between 1996 and 1998 it essentially lodged at 17 percent.

Unfortunately, the overall decline in smoking during pregnancy in Michigan masks a steady increase of smoking among teen pregnant women (under age 20) since 1993. Almost one of four (24%) of new mothers in this age group smoked during pregnancy in 1998.

Maternal smoking during pregnancy compromises the health of both mother and baby. The mother puts her own health at risk, and the baby is more likely to be born at low birth-weight, thereby heightening susceptibility to disease and disability, such as asthma.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

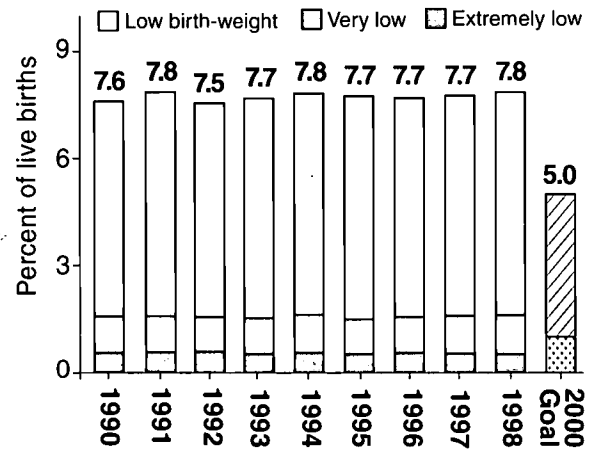
Low Birth-Weight Babies

Trends in low birth-weight suggest Michigan will not reach the goal of 5 percent of births being low birth-weight in 2000. The percent of low birth-weight babies in Michigan has hovered just below 8 percent of all births over the 1990s. Roughly 10,000 infants are born in the state each year at a weight below five and a half pounds.

The percentage of those born at "very low birth-weight" (under three and a half pounds) has also remained quite steady over the 1990s—around 1.5 percent of all births, compared to the 2000 goal of 1 percent of all births. These fragile infants face much higher risk of complications, including short, as well as long-term disability, disease and even death.

While low birth-weight among Michigan's African American infants dropped from almost 15 percent of births in 1990 to roughly 14 percent in 1998, the share still remains well above the goal of 9 percent. The share of very low birth-weight African American infants persisted above 3 percent, not attaining the goal of 2 percent.

Lack of progress in incidence of low birth-weight babies leaves Michigan with rate above goal.



Low birth-weight persists among African American babies in Michigan with rates above 2000 goal.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
Low birth-weight is under 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.)
Very low birth-weight is between 1,499 and 750 grams (3 lbs. 5 oz. and 1 lb. 10 oz.)
Extremely low birth-weight is under 750 grams (1 lb. 10 oz.)

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

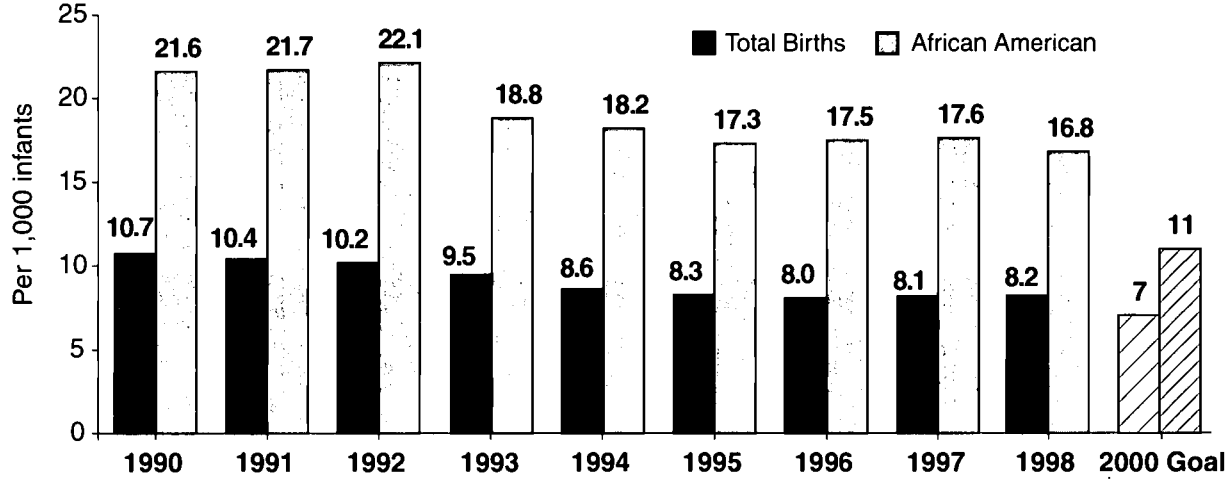
Infant Mortality

Significant progress occurred in the 25 percent decline in Michigan's infant mortality rate between 1990 and 1996. Between 1996 and 1998, the rate essentially stalled. At 8.2 deaths per 1,000 infants in 1998, the rate is unlikely to reach the 2000 goal level of 7. Roughly a thousand infants die each year in Michigan before their first birthday.

Among African American infants in Michigan the infant mortality rate declined 22 percent between 1990 and 1998, when it reached its lowest level in the decade. Roughly 17 of every 1,000 African American infants perished during their first year of life, compared to almost 22 in 1990. Despite this trend, the drop has not been steep enough to assure the likelihood of attaining the African American infant mortality 2000 goal rate of 11.

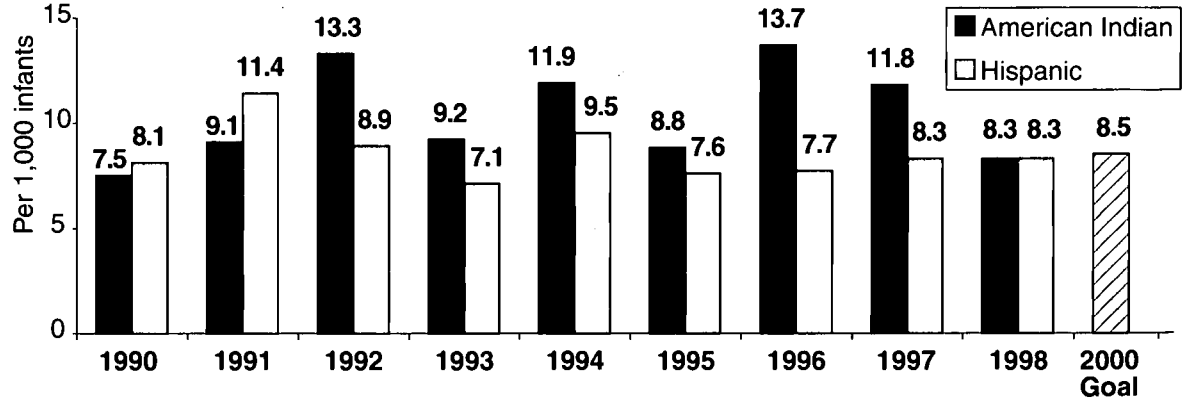
While the American Indian infant mortality rate in Michigan attained the national goal in 1998, it also started the decade below the goal level. These rates in Michigan reflect relatively small numbers—between 6 and 11 deaths each year. Because of the relatively small numbers, one death can shift the rate dramatically, so care should be taken in drawing inferences from these rates.

Despite improvements, trends in Michigan's infant mortality rates for all babies and African American babies are not dropping steeply enough to attain goal level in 2000.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Infant mortality rates among Michigan's American Indians dropped below goal level in 1990 and in 1998.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
No goal was set for Hispanic infants.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Children

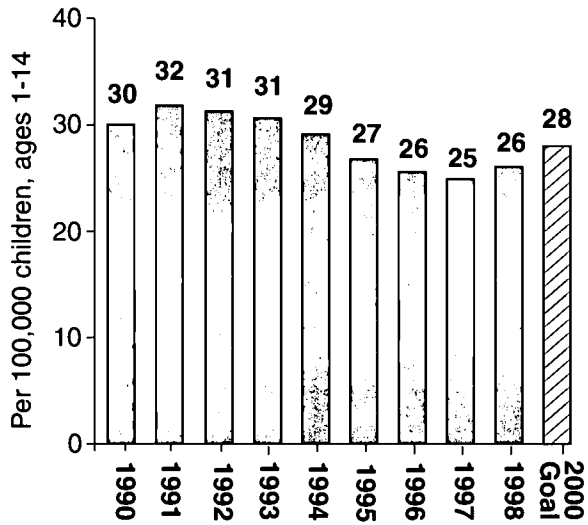
Of the four indicators measuring child well-being during early and late childhood, three reflected mortality trends. (Unfortunately, other than mortality rates, few indicators track the status of children in this age group.) All three showed improvement over the first eight years of the decade, but the rate of asthma hospitalizations for children, ages 1-14, has remained basically flat over the eight-year period. (A special section on childhood asthma follows this review of 2000 goals.)

Fire and Drowning Deaths Among Young Children

In Michigan the goal death rates for children, ages 0-4, from fire and drowning could feasibly be attained in the year 2000. Both rates dropped below the year 2000 goal rates in 1996 and 1997, but rose above the goal level in 1998. The goal of 2.3 drowning deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 0-4, was reached three times over the trend period. In 1998, a total of 13 children of these ages died by drowning.

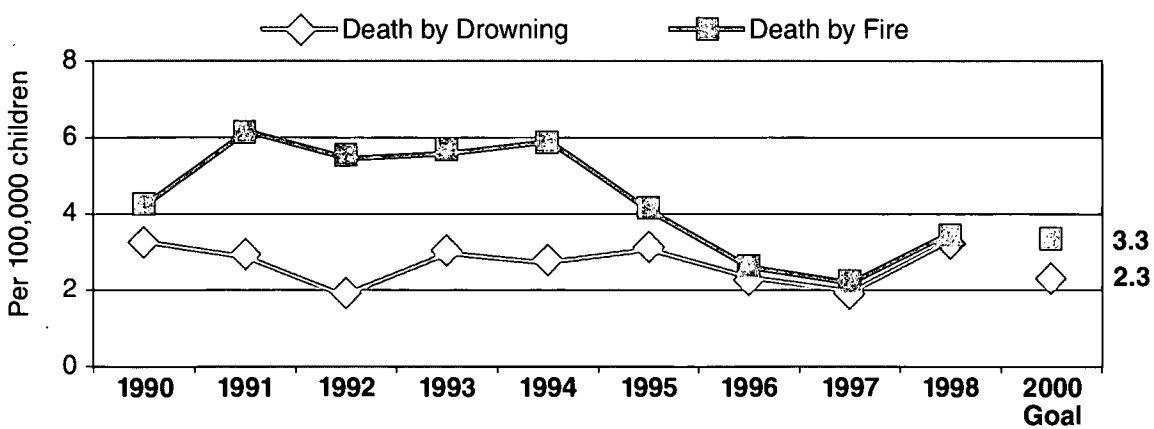
The goal rate of 3.3 deaths by fire among every 100,000 children in this age group was slightly exceeded in 1998 with a rate of 3.4. A total of 15 of the state's children in this age group died by fire in 1998.

Child death rate in Michigan dropped below goal in mid-1990s and remained there.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

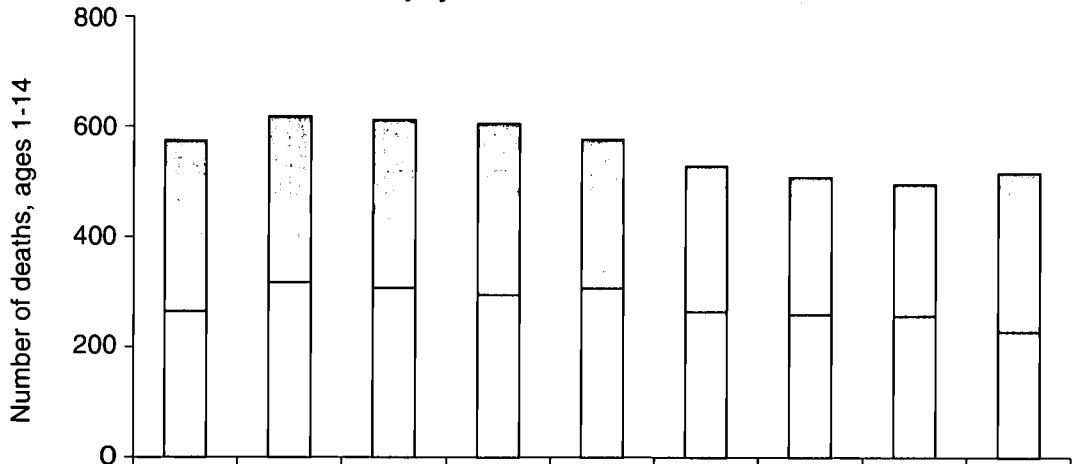
Michigan death rates for fire and drowning among young children, ages 0-4, fell below goal levels in mid-1990s.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Child deaths from disease increased in Michigan between 1997 and 1998, while injury deaths continued to decline.



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
☐ Disease	310	301	305	311	271	264	249	239	289
☐ Injury	264	317	307	294	306	264	259	256	227

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child Deaths

Child death rates in Michigan achieved the 2000 national goal (28 deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 1-14) midway through the decade and have remained below goal through 1998. Between 1990 and 1997, the year when the rate reached its lowest point (25), the state's child death rate dropped by 17 percent.

In 1998, the number of child deaths (516) rose slightly. Deaths from disease increased for the first time since 1993, but deaths from injury continued a five-year decline.

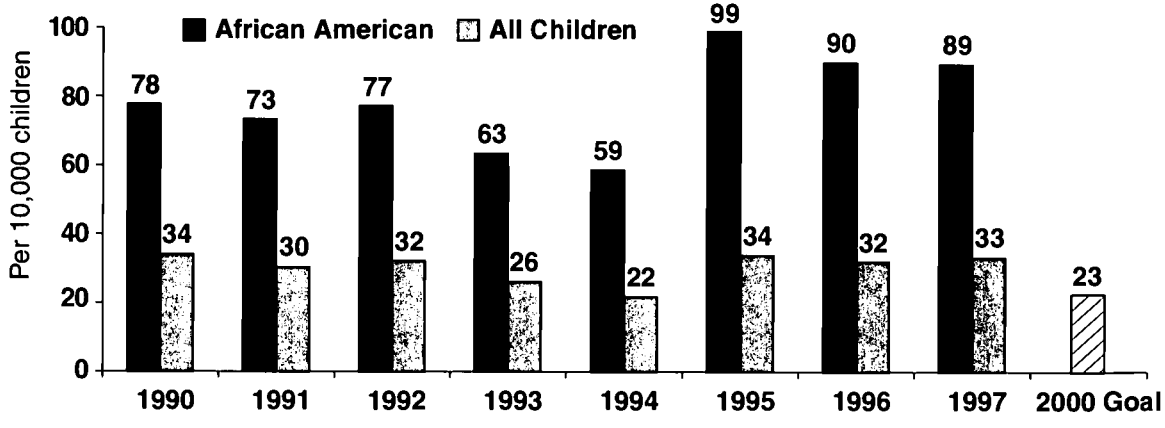
Hospitalizations for Asthma among Children

Asthma causes more preventable hospitalizations among children, ages 1-14, than any other disease. "Preventable" is the key word. Most children who suffer from asthma never visit the hospital because they have received appropriate, consistent medical treatment or been able to avoid those conditions or substances that exacerbate their symptoms. A sizeable share of Michigan children remain uninsured, roughly 8 percent. The high rates of hospitalization for asthma and low levels of young children tested for lead poisoning suggest access to preventive care may be a problem even for those with insurance.

While the Michigan rate of child hospitalizations for asthma remained relatively level (above 30) over the eight-year period, it actually dropped below the 2000 goal of 23 hospitalizations per 100,000 children for one year (22 in 1994).

Although no national goals were set for asthma hospitalization for African American children, it is important to note their hospitalization rates in Michigan rose precipitously after 1994 and maintained levels triple those of white children.

Rates for asthma hospitalizations among children, ages 1-14, in Michigan climbed in recent years after dropping below goal in 1994.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
No goal was set for African American children.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

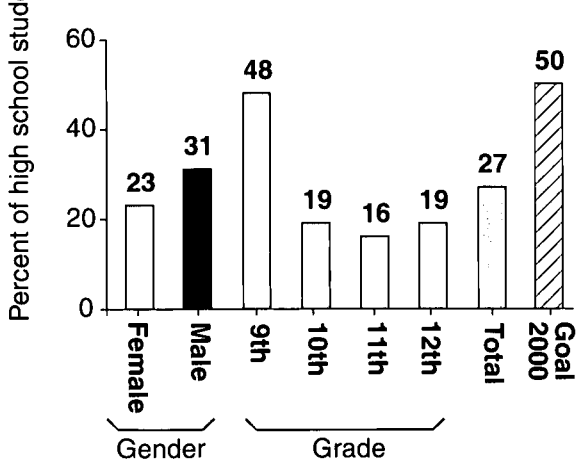
Adolescents

During their adolescent years, youth form habits and attitudes that shape their adult opportunities and limitations. Of particular concern in recent years are the increasing levels of physical inactivity among youth, the incidence of violence, and the use of substances such as alcohol, marijuana and tobacco. Teen pregnancy and birth rates among young women in their high school years have also been a focus of concern in this era. High school completion and post-secondary skills are critical in order to earn a "living" wage in today's labor market.

Daily Physical Education

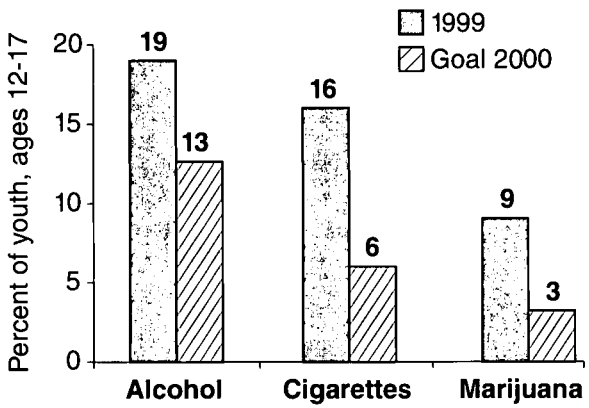
Participation in daily physical education (PE) classes among Michigan's high school students (27%) represents about half the national goal of 50 percent. Participation varies significantly by gender and grade, according to findings from Michigan's 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Almost a third (31%) of male students attended PE every day, compared to less than a quarter (23%) of female students. Michigan's male high school students were also more likely to participate in "vigorous" physical activities and do stretching or toning exercises three or more days a week. Michigan's ninth graders (48%) were more than twice as likely to be attending PE daily than high school students in any other grade. No significant differences, however, occurred between white and African American students (the only minority youth with a large enough sample in Michigan for comparison).

Daily participation in physical education classes in Michigan high schools stands at about half the 2000 goal.



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan (1999), Michigan Department of Education

Current substance use among Michigan youth in 1999 persists above goals for 2000.



Source: National Household Survey on Drugs
"Current" is defined as within the 30 days prior to the survey.

Substance Use

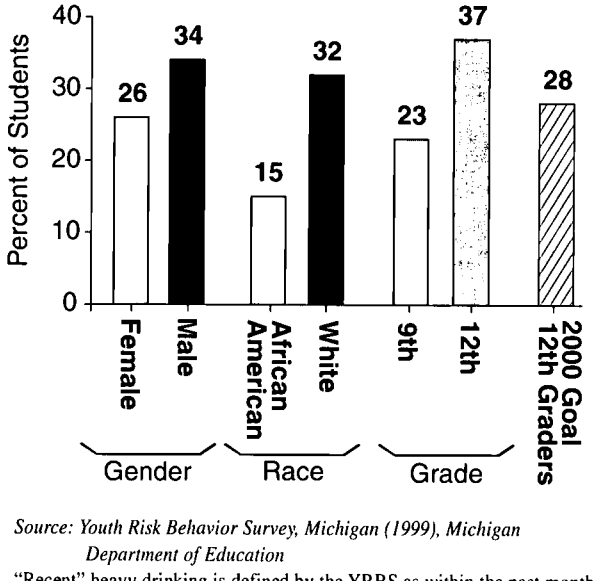
In 1999, one in five Michigan youth, ages 12-17, used alcohol; one in seven smoked cigarettes; and one in ten used marijuana within the prior 30 days. The 1999 "current" (within the 30 days prior to the survey) substance use among Michigan adolescents registered at levels well above the goals for the year 2000. Current alcohol use among Michigan youth was closer to the goal than the other two substances—19 percent of Michigan youth reported current use of alcohol compared to a goal of 13 percent. Alcohol was also the most widely used substance by Michigan youth.

The percentages of Michigan youth reporting current use of cigarettes and marijuana are roughly three times higher than the 2000 goal levels. Cigarettes were used by 16 percent of youth compared to the 2000 goal of 6 percent, with marijuana used by 9 percent compared to a 3 percent goal.

With cigarettes remaining the nation's leading cause of preventable death and disease, the surgeon general of the United States recently issued a report calling for implementation of those approaches and methods proven effective to reduce tobacco use.[4] School-based programs, combined with media and community-based activities, can prevent or postpone smoking in 20 to 40 percent of youth, according to the report. Less than 5 percent of schools nationwide are implementing the major components of guidelines recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The report suggested that states could use tobacco settlement funds to implement the comprehensive approaches most effective in changing social norms and reducing tobacco use. According to the report, the tools, the knowledge and the resources are available to cut smoking rates in half by 2010.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Recent heavy drinking among Michigan's high school seniors in 1999 remained above goal for the year 2000.



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan (1999), Michigan Department of Education

"Recent" heavy drinking is defined by the YRBS as within the past month and by the goal as within the past two weeks.

"Heavy" drinking is defined as five or more drinks within a few hours at least once in the recent time period.

Heavy Drinking

Almost two of five (37%) Michigan high school seniors indulged in heavy drinking, that is five or more drinks within a few hours at least once within the last month, compared to the 2000 goal of 28 percent. (The goal defines "recent" within the last two weeks, but the YRBS analysis uses the past month.) Heavy drinking is far more prevalent among male, white, and twelfth grade students in Michigan than among females, African Americans and ninth graders. Heavy use of alcohol has been linked to violence and fatal automobile accidents.

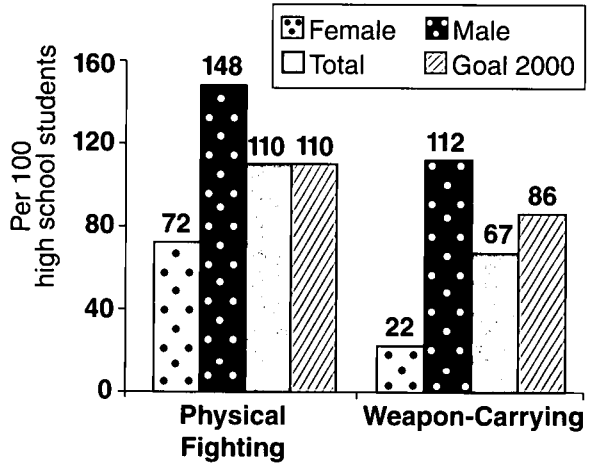
Violence

The 1999 incidence on both indicators of violence—physical fighting and carrying a weapon—among Michigan high school students met the 2000 goal. For every 100 Michigan students, 110 physical fights occurred each month during the previous 12 months— exactly meeting the 2000 goal. Over a third (35%) of all Michigan high school students reported having been in at least one physical fight during the past year. Almost half of those students had only been involved in one incident, but 3 percent of all students had been involved in 12 or more fights.

The incidence of weapon (knife, club, gun) carrying among Michigan high school students (67 incidents per 100 students) in 1999 fell well below the 2000 goal of 86. (The incidence is an estimate based on the number of times students reported carrying a weapon.)

While only 16 percent of all students reported having carried a weapon during the past 30 days, half of those reported having carried a weapon on six or more days, according to findings from the 1999 Michigan YRBS. For roughly a third of those carrying a weapon, that weapon was a gun. Of the 6 percent of all Michigan high school students who reported carrying a gun in the past 30 days, the majority reported having carried a gun on more than one occasion. Ninth graders and males were significantly more likely to report physical fighting and carrying weapons than females and twelfth graders.

Michigan high school students meet goals for reduction in physical fighting and carrying weapons.



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan 1999

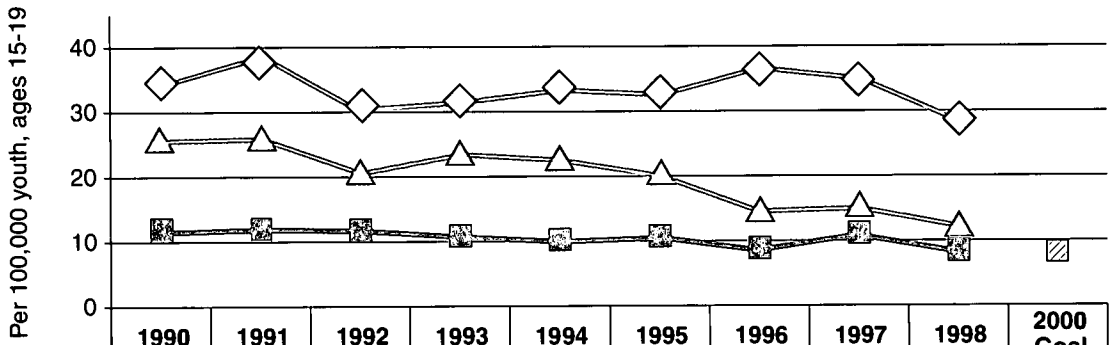
Physical fighting reflects average monthly incidence.

Weapon carrying reflects average daily incidence in the prior 30 days.

Weapon was defined as knife, club or gun.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Rates for injury deaths among Michigan youth, ages 15-19, drop; suicide rate dips near goal.



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000 Goal
Accidents	34.3	38.8	30.6	31.7	33.6	32.8	36.9	35.2	28.5	
Homicide	25.6	25.8	20.6	23.5	22.6	20.4	14.6	15.1	12.2	
Suicide	11.7	12.0	11.8	10.8	10.2	10.7	8.8	11.1	8.4	8.2

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Suicide

The rate of suicide deaths among the state's youth, ages 15-19, has fallen over the 1990s to 8.4 deaths among every 100,000.[5] It is feasible that the goal of 8.2 such deaths could be attained by the year 2000 in Michigan. The **number** of suicide deaths (58) that occurred in 1998 was the lowest in the previous 18 years.

Reported suicide attempts among Michigan high school students dropped between 1997 and 1999, particularly among male students.[6] In 1997, one in ten high school students reported having made at least one suicide attempt in the previous year, compared to 8 percent in 1999.

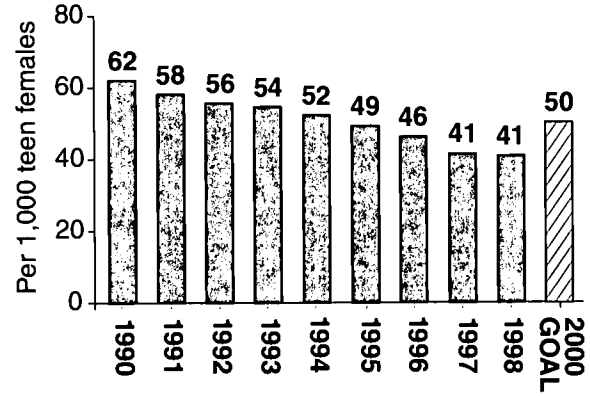
Suicides represented 17 percent of all injury deaths for teens, ages 15-19, in 1998. While the national goals only defined goals for suicide deaths in this age group, the other two causes of injury deaths have claimed the lives of many more youth. The majority (58%) of the deaths for this age group resulted from an accident, with four of five of such accidents involving a motor vehicle. Fortunately those rates have also declined significantly over the eight-year period. The accident death rate dropped from 34 to 27 deaths per 100,000 youth between 1990 and 1998; the homicide death rate plummeted from 26 to 12.

Pregnancy

Michigan's pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17, represents the most consistent improvement in child well-being over the decade as well as the most solid achievement of a national goal. The rate began dropping at the beginning of the 1990s and attained the goal of 50 pregnancies per 1,000 teens, ages 15-17, in 1995. The rate continued its decline into 1997 to 41 such pregnancies where it stayed in 1998—a 34% decrease compared to 1990.

Even at the beginning of the decade, most Michigan counties had pregnancy rates for this age group below the national goal. A total of 23 counties had pregnancy rates over the national goal of 50 pregnancies per 1,000 teens, ages 15-17, in 1990; in 1998 only 12 counties did. Muskegon County, with 63 pregnancies among 1,000 female teens, had the highest pregnancy rate for this age group, and Huron County the lowest with nine such pregnancies.

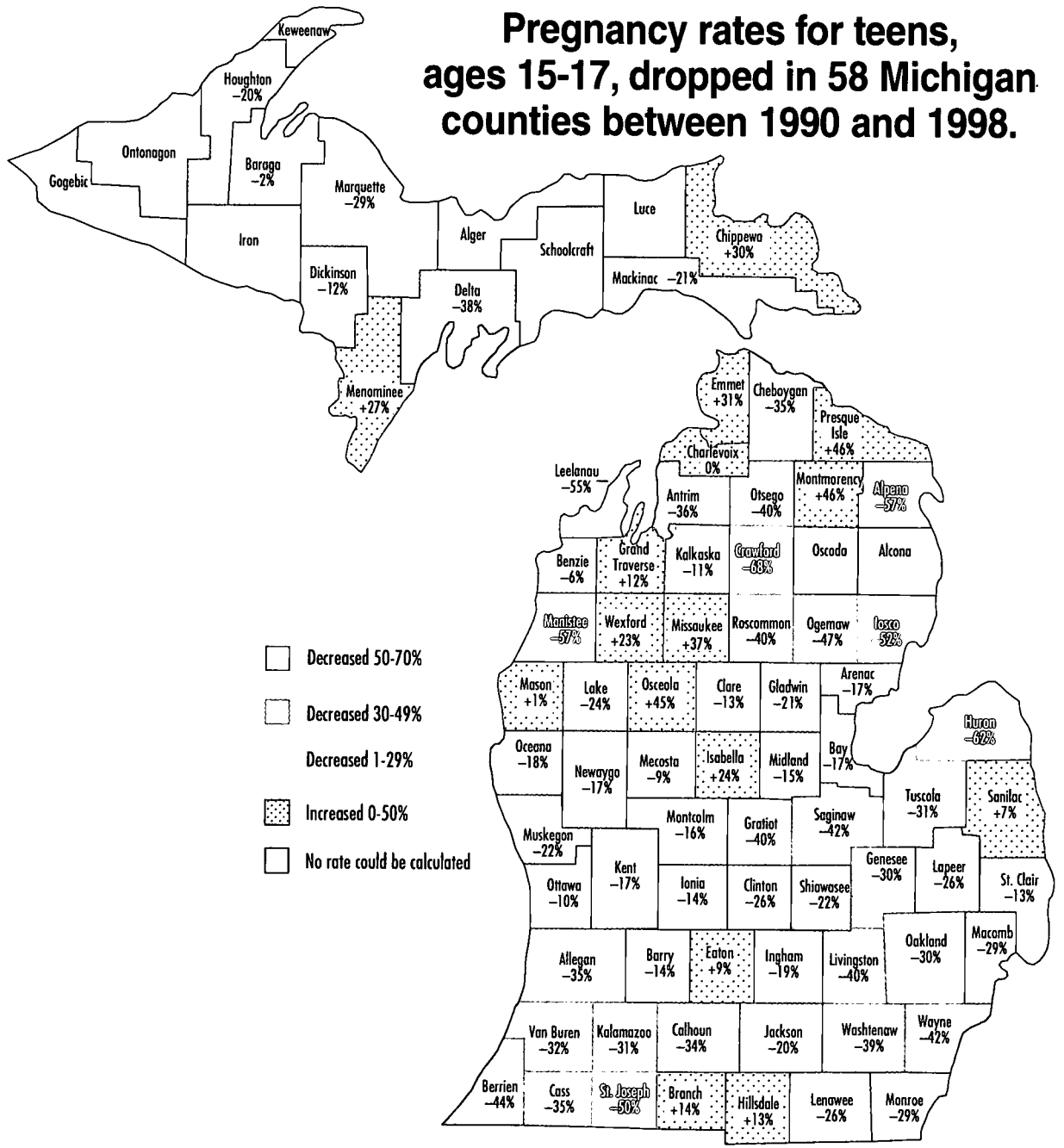
Pregnancy rate for Michigan teens, ages 15-17, reached 2000 goal in 1995 and continued to fall.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

Pregnancy rates for teens, ages 15-17, dropped in 58 Michigan counties between 1990 and 1998.



Huron and Crawford counties also experienced the biggest drops, over 60 percent, in teen pregnancy rates between 1990 and 1998. Most (56) of the state's 74 counties where rates could be calculated for both years reflected declines in their rates. Only 16 counties sustained increases in their teen pregnancy rates for this age group. Rates in Osceola, Presque Isle and Montmorency counties made the largest jumps of 45 percent or more.

The sustained declines in teen pregnancy over the 1990s have resulted mostly from more responsible sexual decision-making among teens and increased use of contraceptive practices and methods, according to experts. Recent findings from a survey of public school sex education teachers have raised concerns about the shift to promoting abstinence from sexual activity as the only pregnancy prevention method, since it accounts for only about a quarter of the recent drop in teen pregnancy, according to the Alan Guttmacher Institute.[7] Broad-based community efforts supported by national and state funding have also played a role in these trends. Although rates of pregnancy and birth among American teens still remain two and three times higher than those in other industrialized nations, the downward trend over the 1990s is encouraging.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.

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Summary and Conclusions

Clearly this review of progress toward the goals 2000 for child well-being reveals that Michigan is not close to achieving most of them. The achievements have mainly occurred among adolescent measures, specifically in the reduction of violence and pregnancies. On the measures in the area of maternal and infant health, either the trend is flat through the decade (prenatal care and low birth-weight) or improvement has stalled in recent years (infant mortality). The decline in infant mortality among American Indians is based on small numbers so caution must be used in interpreting annual trends.

The measures for children have shown mixed results: mortality rates have dropped, but access to care as measured by preventable asthma hospitalizations for all children showed no improvement. The escalation in hospitalization rates for asthma among African American children is also cause for concern.

This analysis highlights those areas where the state and its communities need to focus their energies to assure a better future for the state's children. Unfortunately, health is the only area where specific objectives have been developed: no such objectives have been articulated in the realm of economic security, education, and child safety. It is also apparent that communities throughout the state could set objectives that relate more closely to local rates on some of these indicators. As Michigan and its communities enter the new century, setting specific objectives for improved child well-being would provide a focus for program and policy decisions, as well as the allocation of resources.

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Endnotes

1. Although Michigan-specific 2000 goals were developed by the state's Department of Public Health in the early 1990s, with departmental changes this initiative was abandoned.
2. Healthy Michigan 2000: Second Edition. *Preliminary Strategic Plan.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Community Health.
3. Jennifer M. Haley and Stephen Zuckerman. *Health Insurance, Access, and Use: Michigan (Tabulations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families).* Assessing the New Federalism at the Urban Institute. (July 2000) Table 12.
4. Dr. David Satcher. *Reducing Tobacco Use.* (52nd Surgeon General's Report). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2000).
5. Suicide is the only injury death with this age group defined in the goal; for example, goals for motor vehicle crash deaths are defined for the age group 15-24.
6. 1999 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *Executive Summary.* Lansing, MI: Michigan State Board of Education. (2000) Page 3.
7. "Trends toward Abstinence-Only Sex Ed Means Many U.S. Teenagers are not Getting Vital Messages About Contraception" News Release (October 11, 2000). New York, New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute.

34

Asthma among Children

This special section on childhood asthma highlights the increased prevalence of this disease among the state's children and its impact on not only the children, but their families and communities. The level of asthma hospitalizations across Michigan communities signals lack of access to preventive care, as well as troubling environmental issues. The uneven incidence of childhood asthma across the state's communities reveals a heavier impact on disadvantaged children.

What is asthma?

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by shortness of breath, tightness in the chest, and a feeling of suffocation. It is the leading cause of serious illness among children and the number one cause of preventable hospitalizations of children in Michigan.[1] Nationwide the prevalence of the disease has been on the rise since the early 1980s across all age, sex and racial groups, but children are affected more than adults, and African Americans more than whites.[2]

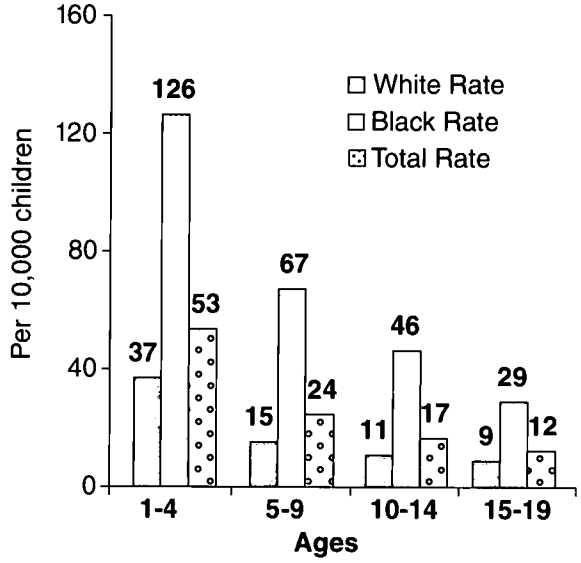
What are the effects of asthma on children?

Young children, ages 1-4, have higher rates of hospitalization for the disease, and suffering from severe asthma can limit their activities. Such constraints can compromise developmental progress. Poor, African American, Hispanic and male children are at highest risk of suffering acute asthma symptoms.

Asthma causes more school absences than any other chronic childhood disease. Children who are frequently absent from school have difficulty maintaining skills at grade level and performing satisfactorily on state standardized achievement tests, such as the MEAP. High levels of absenteeism and low grades increase the risk of dropout as children fall behind in their studies.

The economic well-being of families is compromised when parents frequently must stay at home with children too sick to go to school. Over the last ten years, such lost work costs related to asthma have risen by 88 percent.[3] Parents who frequently miss work may lose wages or even their jobs, thereby destabilizing family income and increasing parental stress. Indirect costs associated with the disease such as lost workdays and school absences climbed faster than direct medical costs between 1985 and 1994, according to the latest estimates of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.[4]

Young children and African American children have highest rates of hospitalization for asthma in Michigan.



Source: Michigan In-Patient Data Base, Michigan Hospital Association, 1990-97

Who is at risk of the disease?

The most important risk factor for asthma is a family history of allergic diseases. Research has also linked the disease among young children to exposure to tobacco smoke during or after pregnancy and household dust mites. Limited evidence suggests exposure to cockroaches and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) may also play a role. Numerous environmental factors, however, can trigger asthma, such as:

- indoor and outdoor air pollution, for example, tobacco or wood smoke, scented cosmetics or perfumes, industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, smog, vapors from household cleaners and gas stoves
- household dust mites in beds, carpets, pillows, mattresses, and furniture
- animal dander, saliva, fur, feathers, urine or feces

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- molds and fungi
- pollens from trees, grass, and weeds
- changes in weather or temperature

Studies have also identified aspirin and persistent "heartburn" (medically known as gastroesophageal reflux) as other triggers for asthma attacks.

The disease has afflicted children in poor, urban, and minority communities most acutely.[5] Considerable evidence suggests that the environmental conditions in urban areas may contribute to the higher rates of asthma among African Americans. Over 80 percent of Michigan's African American babies are born to mothers in the state's largest cities.[6] Air pollutants such as acidic air particles, sulfur dioxide and ozone, are far more prevalent in poor and minority communities.[7] Inadequate access to preventive health care may also play a role.

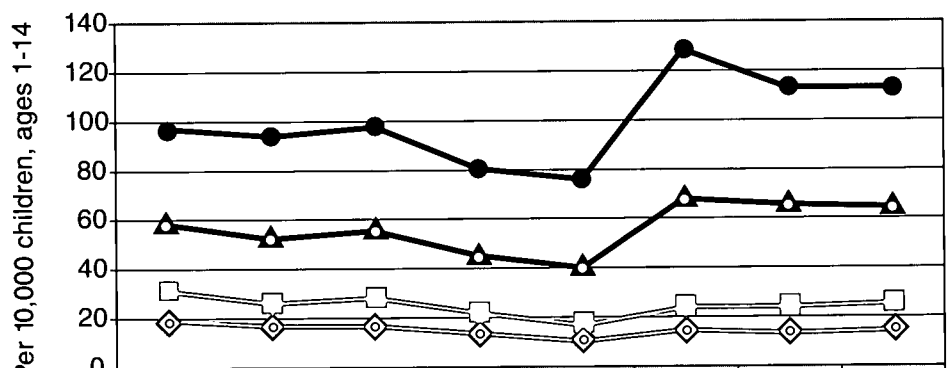
Although asthma cannot be cured, it can be managed. Effective management involves addressing the triggers as well as the symptoms. A child with asthma should be able to enjoy normal childhood activities and avoid hospitalization or emergency room visits. Limiting the child's exposure to conditions or substances that trigger an attack and providing the child with ongoing medical treatment and prescribed medications control the symptoms of the disease. Health providers and parents need to work together to monitor the pattern of attacks and teach the child to recognize the signs and symptoms of asthma and the appropriate responses.

What is the scope of the problem?

The prevalence[8] of the disease in the nation has reached epidemic proportions. Between 1980 and 1994, the rate of asthma among young children, ages 0-4, rose by 150 percent– affecting 58 of every 1,000 children in 1994 compared to 22 in 1980.[9] Rates for children, ages 5-14, climbed by 74 percent—from 43 to 74 of every 1,000 children. More boys than girls suffer from the disease.[10]

Asthma is the most common chronic childhood disease; it now affects 8 percent of Michigan's children—nearly180,000 children.[11] Hospitalization and emergency room visit rates for asthma provide a measure of those

Hospitalization rates for asthma rose dramatically among Michigan's African American children in the mid-1990s.



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Black Male	96	94	98	81	76	129	113	113
Black Female	58	52	56	46	40	68	66	65
White Male	32	26	28	22	17	24	23	26
White Female	19	17	17	14	10	14	14	15

Source: Michigan In-Patient Data Base, Michigan Hospital Association

Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.

children who are severely afflicted by the disease. National statistics reveal that African American children are four times as likely to be treated for an asthma attack in an emergency room as their white counterparts (19 visits among every 1,000 African American children compared to 5 among white children).[12] Younger children were also more likely to receive emergency room treatment than older children (121 per 10,000 compared to 81).[13] Asthma accounts for almost a fifth of all pediatric emergency room visits in the U.S., according to the American Lung Association.

Children, ages 1-14, who required hospitalization for asthma in Michigan usually stayed two days, according to an analysis of the period between 1990 and 1997.[14] Young children, ages 1-4, and African American children had the highest rates of hospitalization for asthma. The hospitalization rates for young African American children (126 per 10,000) were three times higher than their white counterparts (37). Although hospitalization rates decrease as children get older, the disparity in hospitalization rates for the disease between African American and white children persists.

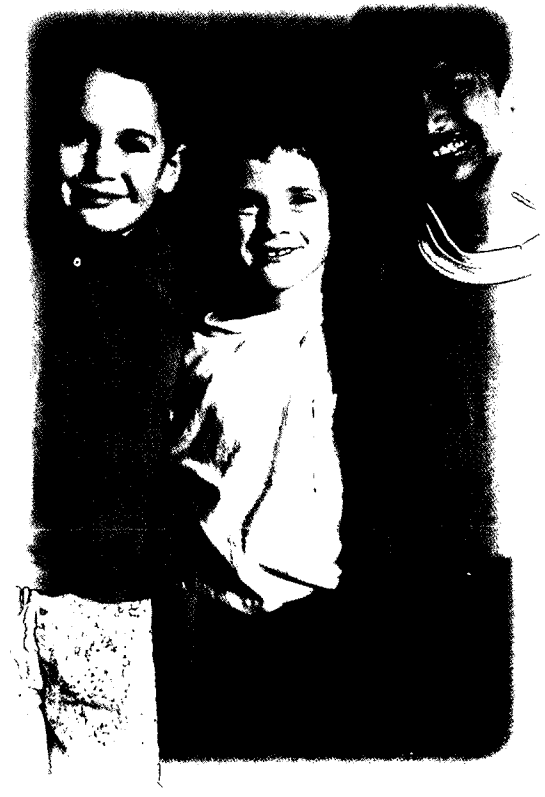
Between 1990 and 1997, asthma hospitalization rates for children, ages 1-14, in Michigan have remained steady except for a drop in 1994. Rates for African American children, however, increased over those eight years, rising from 78 hospitalizations for every 10,000 children to 89 in 1997. Hospitalization rates for asthma also reflect dramatic differences by gender. Overall hospitalization rates for boys were higher than for girls—38 per 10,000 compared to 22.[15]

Children in seven Michigan counties experienced rates of child hospitalizations for asthma significantly higher than the state rate (30): Berrien (33), Jackson (40), Genesee (40), Saginaw (43), Washtenaw (45), Benzie (47), and Wayne (53).[16] While children in Wayne County represented 22 percent of the total state child population, they accounted for 43 percent of the state's child hospitalizations, ages 0-17, for asthma in 1998.[17] In contrast, rates of hospitalizations for children, ages 1-14, were the lowest in Manistee (8) and Delta (10) counties. Other northern counties also had relatively low rates of such hospitalizations.

What is being done about asthma in Michigan?

Michigan communities have undertaken numerous initiatives to control and combat childhood asthma, and recent state legislation has improved children's access to their asthma medication while at school or school activities. Michigan is one of twelve states[18] awarded a grant in the year 2000 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to initiate efforts to track asthma rates and develop and implement strategies for combating the disease.

- **The Michigan Asthma Strategic Planning Initiative (MASPI):** At the beginning of this year, the Michigan Department of Community Health created the Michigan Asthma Strategic Planning Initiative (MASPI) with experts from health care systems, asthma coalitions, managed care organizations, drug companies, state governmental agencies, school districts, and health care providers. MASPI has developed a plan to improve state surveillance of the disease and provide a framework for a comprehensive, statewide approach to the implementation of prevention efforts.[19]
- **Open Airways for Schools:** Many schools in Detroit and throughout Michigan are participating in Open Airways for Schools (OAS), a school-based asthma education program developed by the American Lung Association. The program provides six one-hour lessons to children, ages 8-11, on ways to avoid severe asthmatic episodes. It promotes management of the disease and coping strategies. Approximately 400 Michigan schools, mostly in urban areas, are participating in the program. The program may expand statewide with funding from the Environmental Protection Agency and other sources.
- **Michigan Asthma Coalitions:** Michigan has 11 asthma coalitions, comprised of various community representatives from the public and private sectors with the overall goal of improving the quality of life for asthma sufferers and their families. Although each coalition is structured differently, all provide or are planning to provide asthma education and school-based intervention. While a few of the coalitions formed at the beginning of the decade, almost half have coalesced in the last few years.
- **New Michigan Legislation:** Asthmatic symptoms are usually relieved through the use of medication in inhalers. Until this year, most Michigan school districts required school children to leave their inhalers with school personnel in the main office. This policy could mean a child would not have ready access to medication to relieve an acute asthmatic attack. A state law[20] now exempts school districts and school personnel from civil liability if they permit children to keep their asthma medication with them at school or at school-sponsored programs.



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What more can be done about asthma in Michigan?

Despite advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of asthma, hospitalizations for the disease have increased dramatically among African American children in the state. The racial disparity in hospitalizations highlights the importance of assuring access to quality health care, including medication, equipment and education services, in minority communities. These families may not be receiving information about allergy prevention and ongoing asthma treatment. Reducing the relatively high levels of adult smoking in Michigan should be a priority. Other environmental causes and triggers of the disease also must be addressed. Communities need to know when and where the disease occurs to assess what environmental factors may be causing or contributing to the problem.

- **Increase access to health care:** Since children in minority communities are also more likely to have Medicaid health coverage,[21] the state should include an assessment of the level of asthma hospitalizations as a component of quality assurance for managed care providers. Children who are not properly diagnosed and/or not provided with appropriate medications and education about the disease are more likely to need emergency room treatment or hospitalization. Policies to ensure access to effective asthma treatment need to be developed.

- **Decrease adult smoking around children:** In Michigan, children are more likely to live with adults who smoke than those in most other states. The state places in the top fifth of states with the fourth highest incidence of cigarette smoking among both adult age groups, ages 18-25, and 26 and older, according to 1999 survey findings.[22] Most (91%) adult smokers in households with children smoke in some or all areas of the home. An estimated 716,000 children in Michigan are exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Children exposed to tobacco smoke are at greater risk of respiratory infections and the development of asthma.[23] Such exposure also triggers asthma attacks and increases their severity. The state should fund a more aggressive campaign to educate the public about the negative effects of secondhand smoke on children.
- **Improve housing quality for low-income children and their families.** The quality of housing available to low-income families may aggravate asthma. Local housing agencies can work with landlords and low-income families to assess housing conditions. Financial or regulatory incentives could encourage landlords to upgrade ventilation systems; use integrated pest management practices; and repair roofs, windows, plumbing and other potential sources of mold and fungi.[24]
- **Institute and expand community-based programs to improve home environments.** Families with limited resources may need assistance to reduce household mites and other indoor allergens. For example, grant-funded community programs could provide "allergen-proof" slipcovers for pillows and mattresses, high filtration vacuums, dehumidifiers, or mini-blinds (to replace old drapes).[25]

Asthma Resources

Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA)
Michigan Chapter
17520 West 12 Mile Road, Suite 102
Southfield, MI 48076-1943
(248) 557-8050 or (888) 444-0333
www.aafa.org

American Lung Association of Michigan
26555 Evergreen Road, Suite 375
Southfield, MI 48076
(248) 359-LUNG or (800) LUNGUSA for the nearest office
www.lungusa.org or www.alam.org

Michigan Department of Community Health
www.mdch.state.mi.us

Bureau of Epidemiology

- Sarah Lyon-Callo, Asthma Surveillance Coordinator 517/335-9315 or LyonCalloS@state.mi.us
- Robert Wahl, Environmental Epidemiogist 517/335-9151 or wahlr@state.mi.us
- Cheryl Schott, Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control 517/335-9713 or schottC@state.mi.us

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality – Air Quality Division
Laura DeGuire 517/335-6985 or deguirel@state.mi.us
Mary Lee Hultin 517/373-9845 or hultinm@state.mi.us
www.deq.state.mi.us/aqd/eval/amu99airrpt.htm

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- **..nprove the air quality in schools.** Older schools often have poorly maintained heating and ventilation systems, as well as molds from moisture problems. The state could take a leadership role in assessing the air quality in schools located in areas with high concentrations of child hospitalizations for asthma.
- **Expand asthma education.** Local schools, child care settings, and other places children and their families frequent should make education about the disease and its effective prevention a priority.
- **Encourage and support community-based initiatives.** Communities need technical support and data in order to make appropriate interventions. Michigan should maintain and expand its existing programs for asthma prevention and control with data, education and training, and prevention research efforts at the local levels. For example, data should be collected to identify the number of school-aged children with asthma and the number of absences from school because of the disease.
- **Fund the statewide plan.** The statewide strategic plan developed by MASPI should be funded to support long-term statewide goals for asthma control and coordinate effective prevention efforts. More research is needed to investigate a possible correlation between asthma and urban environments, and to determine why asthma affects minority and younger children at disproportionate rates so that effective prevention strategies can be developed. Helping to develop standardized measures to be used across the state would assist communities and the state as a whole to make appropriate interventions.

Endnotes

1. Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health.
2. *Costs of Asthma in America,* Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (www.aafa.org/highcosts/index.html – September 29, 2000).
3. Ibid.
4. *Costs of Asthma in America.* Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America. (www.aafa.org/highcosts -October 11, 2000).
5. Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health.
6. Michele Corey and Jane Zehnder-Merrell, *The Right Start in Michigan's Largest Cities: the status of mothers and babies in Michigan's 28 largest cities.* Kids Count in Michigan. Lansing, MI: Michigan League for Human Services. (April 2000) p. 3
7. Lung Disease in Minorities (1999). Focus: Asthma. American Lung Association. (www.lungusa.org/pub/minority/f-asthma.html - October 2000).
8. National Hospital Discharge Survey conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (MMWR vol. 47 SS1). Incidence was determined by the number of hospital discharges of children under 15 where asthma was the primary or secondary diagnosis.
9. MMWR vol. 47 SS1
10. 1995 statistics from *Healthy People 2010 – Conference Edition. Atlanta,GA:* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institutes of Health.
11. Asthma Statistics. American Lung Association of Michigan. (www.lungusa.org/michigan/asthma.html - August 17, 2000)
12. American Lung Association: Lung Disease in Minorities, 1999 p. 2 (www.lungusa.org/pub/minority/f-asthma.html - August 22, 2000).
13. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995 data.
14. Sarah Lyon-Callo; M.J. Reeves; R. Wahl; J.G. Hogan. *Epidemiology of Asthma Fact Sheet.* Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health. (January 2000).
15. Per 10,000 children, ages 1-14. Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Epidemiology Services. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1990 through 1997, Michigan Hospital Association).
16. Hospitalization rate for children under age 15 in 1997, Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Community Health.
17. Data on preventable hospitalizations from the website of the Michigan Department of Community Health (www.mdch.mi.us)
18. The other states awarded the grant were: California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Oregon, and Vermont. (Announcement from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta, GA. – August 2000).
19. Bureau of Epidemiology and the Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control, Michigan Department of Community Health.
21. Public Act 10 of 2000, effective March 7, 2000.
21. Jennifer M. Haley and Stephen Zuckerman. *Health Insurance, Access, and Use: Michigan (Tabulations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families).* Assessing the New Federalism at the Urban Institute. (July 2000) Table 4. Almost half (47%) of Black non-Hispanic children are covered by Medicaid; 19% Hispanic children; 17% other non-Hispanic; and 8% of white children.
22. *Summary of Findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.* Rockville, MD: Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies p. 59 (August 2000).
23. *Clearing the Air: Asthma and Indoor Air Exposures.* Institute of Medicine. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press p. 11 (2000).
24. Adapted from Priorities in Prevention: Responding to the Asthma Epidemic. Partnership for Prevention. Washington D.C. p. 3 (www.prevent.org/Winword/Pinp 0900 Asthma1.pdf - September 2000)
25. Ibid.

Michigan Overview

The first part of this section presents a summary of the national KIDS COUNT 2000 Data Book findings on the status of child well-being in Michigan, as compared to other states in the nation. The state rates and ranks on the ten core KIDS COUNT indicators in the national publication provide a context for the updated 1998 information in this state report. The second part of this section summarizes the state trends in the five areas of child well-being presented by the state profile of this report. The state report includes information such as child safety (child welfare) and performance on the MEAP not contained in the annual national report.

Michigan in the Nation

According to the latest national KIDS COUNT data book, Michigan ranked in the bottom half of the states in child well-being with a composite ranking of 29th among the 50 states. This ranking placed Michigan below all other Great Lakes states, except Illinois, according the national report for 2000.

Among the ten core Kids Count indicators, Michigan made its best showing on the four "teen" indicators, ranking in the top half of the states on each. For example, the state ranked 14th on its relatively small share (7%) of "idle" teens, ages 15-19 and 15th on its share (8%) of teens, ages 15-19, who were high school dropouts. Michigan's rates of teen births and teen injury deaths also ranked the state in the top half—19th and 23rd respectively. The death rate for children, ages 1-14, placed Michigan 25th.

On indicators of maternal and infant health and economic security, Michigan ranked in the bottom half of the states. The state's worst ranking occurred with its infant mortality rate: an infant in Michigan faced a greater risk of not surviving its first year than one in 37 other states. The state's child poverty rate (19%) and percent of children living with a parent(s) without full-time year-round employment (28%) were higher than those of 29 other states. They were also the highest among the Great Lakes states.

The median income of families with children in Michigan was $48,700, roughly $5,000 higher than the national level ($43,400).[1] While Michigan was 11th among the states in its median income of families with children, it dropped to 26th in its relatively high percentage of children in extreme poverty—those living in a family with income at half the poverty level—$6,665 for a family of three. Such dire poverty affected one of every 13 of the state's children.

The health indicators also reflected troubling incongruities. While Michigan's percentage of low-income children without health insurance was 16 percent (a ranking of 11th) compared to 25 percent in the nation, the state's percentage of fully immunized two-year-olds (79%) ranked it 32nd in the nation.[2]

Review of Michigan Trends

The updated Michigan trends in key areas of child well-being show the most extensive improvements were in education—as measured by performance on a standardized test— and the mortality rates for all age groups. At the same time, access to health care and economic security worsened over the decade between 1988 and 1998.

Among the fourteen key indicators of child well-being reviewed in this annual state data book, the largest improvement occurred in the share of fifth graders performing at a proficient level on the Michigan Education Assessment Program science test—a 38 percent increase. In the 1998-99 school year more than a third (35%) of fifth graders demonstrated such proficiency, compared to about a quarter (26%) in 1995-96, the first year of this version of the test. In contrast, however, only roughly a fifth (22%) of the state's eighth graders performed proficiently in science in 1998-99—about the same as in 1995-96 (21%). This pattern is especially troubling since usually scores rise quickly after the first year as curriculum aligns with test requirements.

Many advocates are concerned that the same level of investment that is being devoted to establishing standards is not being directed into developing the institutional capacity to enable students to attain the requisite mastery of skills and content.

Trends in Child Well-Being: Michigan and Its Counties

Indicator	% Change in State	# of Counties Ranked	# of Counties Improved
Improved			
Fifth graders proficient in science	38	82	80
Infant mortality	27	27	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14	25	16	12
Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide - ages 15-19	24	17	13
High school dropouts	23	82	29
Substantiated victims of abuse/neglect	6	80	50
Births to teens, ages 15-17	4	70	26
Worsened			
Eighth graders proficient in science	5	80	44
Child poverty, ages 0-17	5	83	24
Low birth-weight	8	77	17
Children in out-of-home care	13	80	33
Free/reduced price lunch	36	82	5
Children in investigated families	49	83	18
Inadequate prenatal care	68	70	35

Endnotes for this section are on p. 21.

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The most substantial improvements in child well-being in the decade between 1986-88 and 1996-98 occurred in the declines in mortality rates for infants, children, and teens. Infant mortality rates dropped by 27 percent; mortality rates for children, ages 1-14, declined 25 percent; and the rates for teen deaths caused by accidents, homicide or suicide decreased by 24 percent. Such a sizeable improvement in infant mortality meant that roughly 1,100 infants in Michigan died each year before their first birthday in the years 1996 through 1998, compared to 1,600 on average during 1986-88.

The small populations and relatively low numbers of deaths in many Michigan counties meant that mortality rates could be calculated for only the most populous counties. For example, only 27 of Michigan's 83 counties were included in the rankings for infant mortality; 16 for child deaths; and 17 for teen deaths. Almost all ranked counties registered improvement in the trend period. The two or three counties with worsening trends were not consistent across age groups. For example, Calhoun County reflected the largest drop in infant mortality (44%) over the decade, but it was one of only three counties with an increase in child deaths. Similarly, Muskegon County was one of two counties with an increase (31%) in teen injury deaths, but its child death rate decreased by almost a third.

The most severe worsening in child well-being over the trend decade occurred in the 68 percent increase in the share of mothers receiving inadequate prenatal care.[3] In 1996-98, almost 9 percent of mothers of newborns received inadequate care, compared to 5 percent in 1986-88. This change may reflect more women with a weak relationship to a health care provider or less mobility or access to health care sites. The infants of these mothers may also be less likely to receive their immunizations and other early preventive care.

While the state overall sustained a large increase in the share of mothers with inadequate prenatal care, an almost equal number of counties improved and worsened: 35 improved and 33 worsened. The largest counties such as Wayne and Macomb, suffered some of the most dramatic increases in inadequate prenatal care.

Also troubling is the 49 percent increase in the rate of children in families where an allegation of child abuse or neglect merited an investigation. Between 1988 and 1999, the rate jumped from 44 of every 1,000 children to 66. Roughly 166,000 children in the state lived in a family that was investigated for child abuse and neglect in 1998, compared to 108,000 in 1988. Some of this increase may be due to recent changes in state and county policies such as a more standardized referral intake assessment process. In 1993, 43 percent of complaints were investigated compared to 48 percent in 1998. Even with an increase in investigations, substantiations of neglect or abuse decreased 6 percent over this same period.

The erosion in family economic security affected the most counties as reflected in the increase in children receiving free and reduced prices in the school lunch program. In only five counties did such participation drop between 1989 and 1998. In the state as a whole, almost a third (31%) of school children received free and reduced prices in the 1998-99 school year compared to less than a quarter (23%) at the beginning of the decade. Since the 1996–97 school year, however, the shares of children participating in the program have essentially leveled. The latest child poverty data for the state from the U.S. Census Bureau show a steady decline in child poverty over the 1990s since a peak in 1991-93.[4] While more families may have incomes above poverty level in the late 1990s with the growth in the economy, such improvements may only be marginal, still leaving their children eligible for school-based nutrition programs at 130 and 185 percent of poverty.

Endnotes

1. *Kids Count Data Book 2000.* Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. p. 96.
2. Low income is defined as family income at less than twice the federal poverty threshold or $32,552 for a family of four in 1997. This definition was used in the distribution of funds for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, passed by Congress in 1997. With these funds, Michigan expanded Medicaid coverage and set up the MIChild program.
3. Inadequate prenatal care is defined as no care at all or care that began in third trimester or comprised fewer than five visits during a pregnancy of 34 weeks or more.
4. Analysis of the data from the Current Population Survey (March supplement - US Census Bureau) by the Population Reference Bureau, 1992-2000.

MICHIGAN

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.8%
Median family income (1995)
$35,940

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	9,817,242
➢ Total child population	2,529,966
-Ages 0-5	818,031
-Ages 6-12	1,018,948
-Ages 13-17	692,987
-African American	17.8%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%
-White	79.8%
-Hispanic	4.0%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

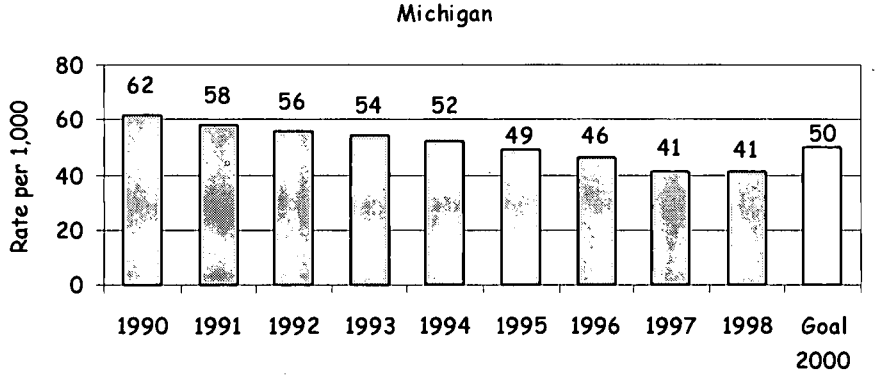
Total births (1998)

133,649

➢ % nonmarital	34%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	16%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	351,183
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$104
➢ Children in subsidized care	135,447
-% in unregulated care[1]	66%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	302,544	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	169,621	7%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	79,063	10.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	17,029	22
◇ Males	30,317	38
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	578,764	21.7%
-MIChild	11,163	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	213,428	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	34,252	14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2,727	2.4
➢ Property crime	13,491	12.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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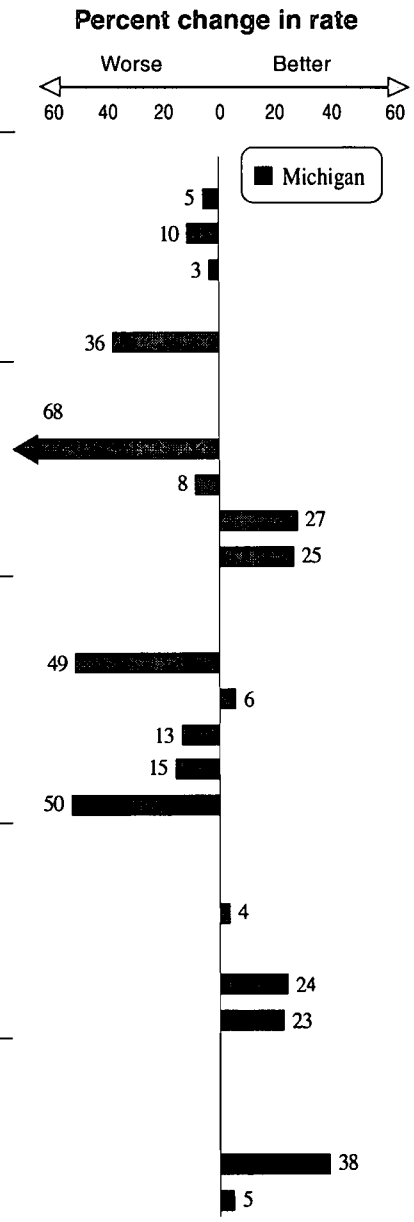
MICHIGAN

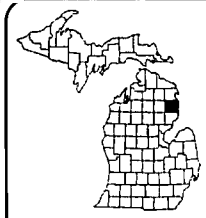
	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		475,417	19.1%	517,850	20.1%	* *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		160,667	21.4%	171,203	23.7%	* *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		299,276	17.2%	327,993	17.7%	* *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	343,582	23.1%	520,060	31.5%	* *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		7,319	5.3%	11,810	8.8%	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		9,956	7.2%	10,279	7.7%	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1,548	11.1	1,083	8.1	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		641	34.2	506	25.5	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		108,578	44.1	166,160	65.7	* *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		25,316	10.3	24,505	9.7	* *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		14,009	5.7	16,218	6.4	* *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		9,271	3.7	10,661	4.2	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2,343	1.0	3,616	1.4	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6,188	27.9	5,486	26.8	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	566	75.3	393	57.4	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		23,998	6.0%	19,777	4.6%	* *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		31,438	25.6%	42,106	35.3%	* *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		24,063	20.7%	26,049	21.8%	* *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ALCONA COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
7.8%
Median family income (1995)
$23,818

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	11,108
➢ Total child population	2,239
-Ages 0-5	622
-Ages 6-12	895
-Ages 13-17	722
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.4%
-Hispanic	1.4%

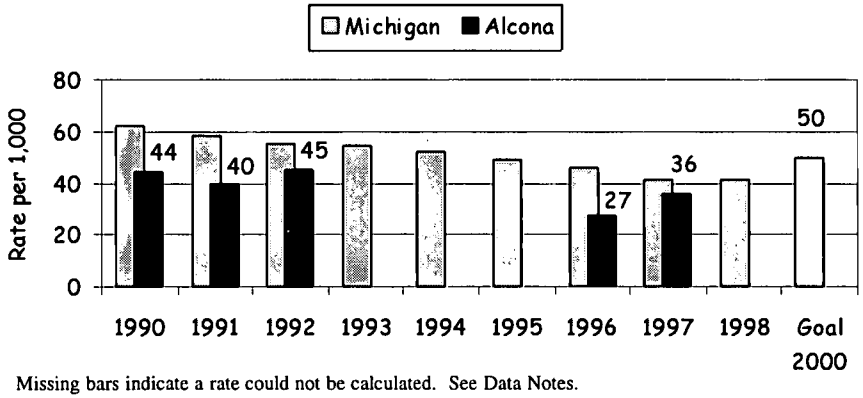
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 88

➢ % nonmarital	36%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	16%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	292
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86
➢ Children in subsidized care	134
-% in unregulated care[1]	70%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	248	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	73	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	68	11.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	7	*
◇ Males	16	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	699	29.6%
-MIChild	12	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	132	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	24	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

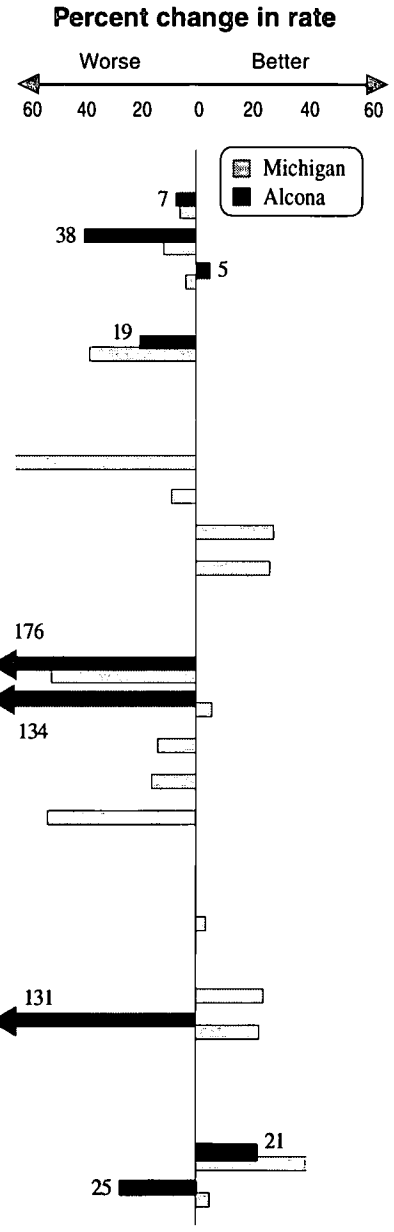
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	2	*

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

ALCONA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		495	22.7%	554	24.2%	67 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		147	25.8%	200	35.6%	79 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		348	21.6%	354	20.5%	63 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	375	33.6%	419	39.9%	59 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		2	*	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		8	7.4%	5	*	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		71	33.2	205	91.6	67 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		9	4.2	22	9.8	43 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		5	*	3	*	* *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		1	*	0	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	1	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		16	4.6%	31	10.5%	81 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		24	26.7%	22	32.4%	40 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		20	23.8%	16	17.8%	52 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ALGER COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.1%

Median family income (1995)
$29,513

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	9,887
➢ Total child population	2,270
-Ages 0-5	619
-Ages 6-12	940
-Ages 13-17	711
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	5.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	93.3%
-Hispanic	0.8%

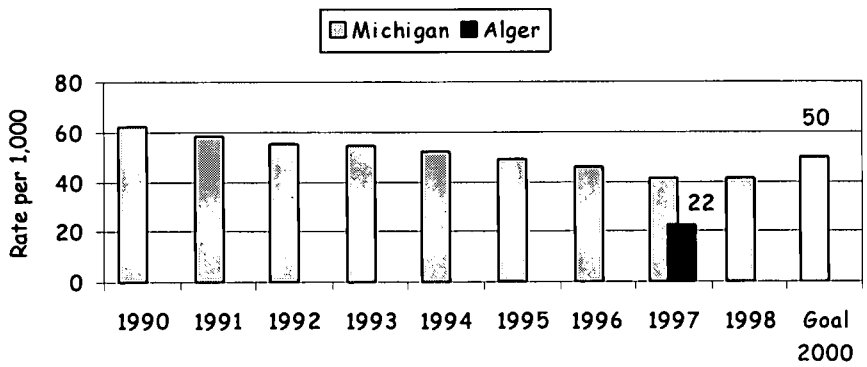
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	84
➢ % nonmarital	23%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	4%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	271
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100
➢ Children in subsidized care	93
-% in unregulated care[1]	53%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	135	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	44	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	72	11.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	12	*
◇ Males	13	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	389	16.3%
-MIChild	16	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	154	10%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	10	4

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	11	9.9

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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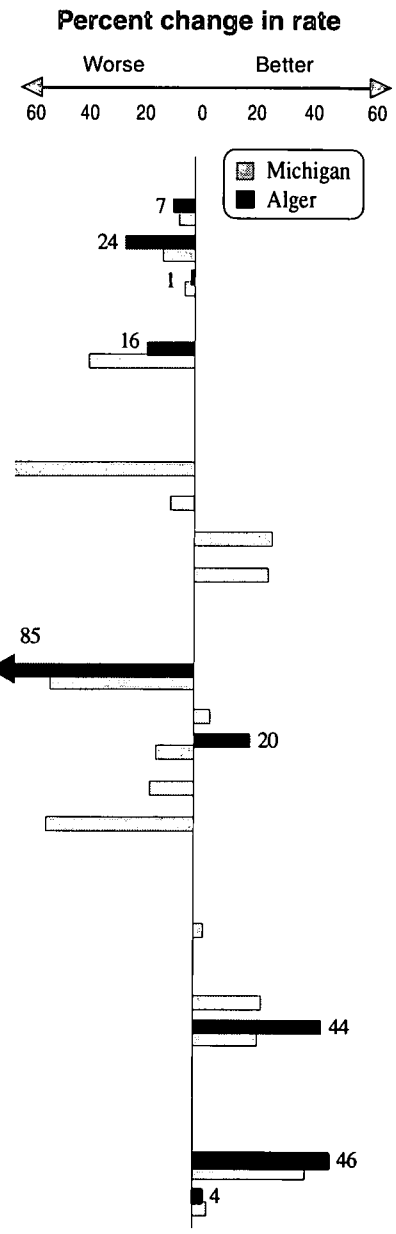
ALGER COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		354	15.7%	403	16.8%	30 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		116	19.6%	141	24.3%	40 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		238	14.3%	262	14.4%	27 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	490	28.4%	532	32.9%	36 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		9	8.8%	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		5	*	6	6.0%	26 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		38	17.1	72	31.7	6 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		15	6.8	*	*	* *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		13	5.8	11	4.6	36 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		3	*	3	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		9	4.1	5	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	32.2	2	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		16	3.2%	10	1.8%	5 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		33	28.4%	45	41.7%	18 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		40	27.0%	32	28.1%	12 *(of 80)*



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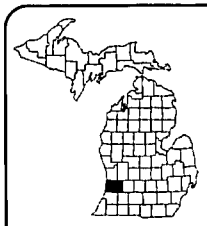
ALLEGAN COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
2.9%
Median family income (1995)
$39,854

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	101,662
➢ Total child population	29,542
-Ages 0-5	9,380
-Ages 6-12	12,093
-Ages 13-17	8,069
-African American	1.6%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
-White	96.6%
-Hispanic	5.6%

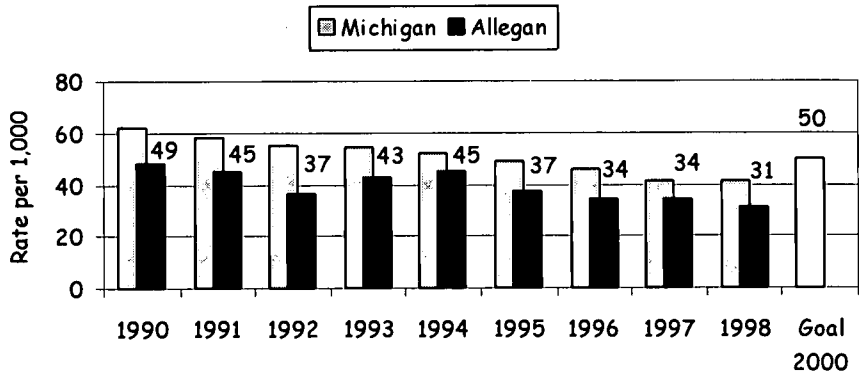
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	1,397
➢ % nonmarital	23%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	3,180
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$99
➢ Children in subsidized care	666
-% in unregulated care[1]	51%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,336	4%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	409	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	367	3.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	90	10
◇ Males	137	15
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,902	12.7%
-MIChild	80	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,978	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	169	6

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	23	1.7
➢ Property crime	88	6.7

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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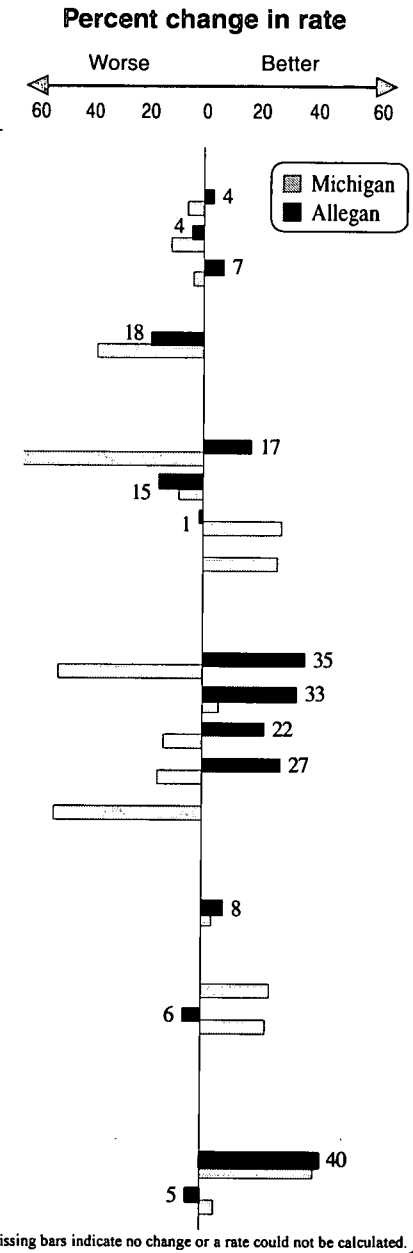
ALLEGAN COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		3,458	12.7%	3,608	12.2%	11 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		1,280	16.1%	1,357	16.7%	13 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		2,178	11.3%	2,251	10.5%	11 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,521	17.3%	3,662	20.3%	10 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		90	6.5%	77	5.4%	37 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		72	5.2%	85	6.0%	25 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		11	7.7	11	7.8	16 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	36.7	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,190	46.0	880	29.8	3 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		301	11.6	231	7.8	36 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		177	6.8	158	5.4	42 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		106	3.6	77	2.6	31 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	23	0.8	15 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		60	27.0	57	25.0	38 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	7	95.4	17 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	181	4.1%	224	4.4%	48 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		372	26.2%	479	36.7%	26 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		297	22.3%	310	21.2%	34 *(of 80)*



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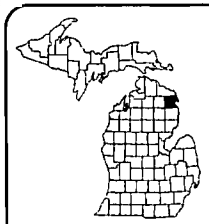
ALPENA COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
6.5%

Median family income (1995)
$29,435

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	30,405
➢ Total child population	7,758
-Ages 0-5	2,219
-Ages 6-12	3,239
-Ages 13-17	2,300
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	98.9%
-Hispanic	0.9%

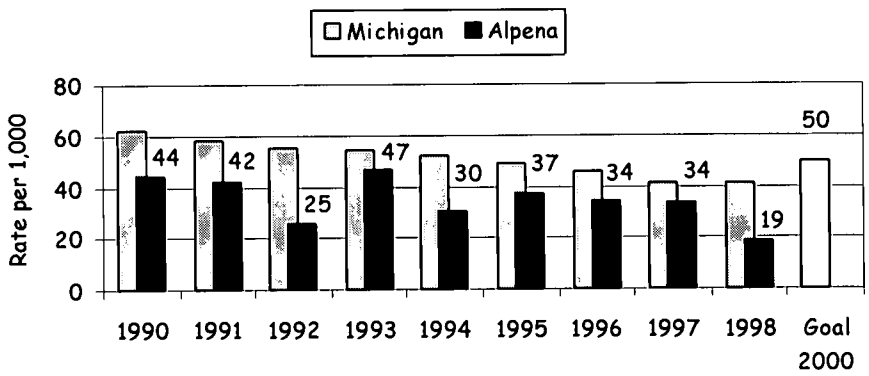
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 340

➢ % nonmarital	36%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	14%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,261
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94
➢ Children in subsidized care	472
-% in unregulated care[1]	45%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	808	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	314	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	273	12.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	40	17
◇ Males	42	17
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,940	23.8%
-MIChild	49	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	679	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	85	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	49	13.1

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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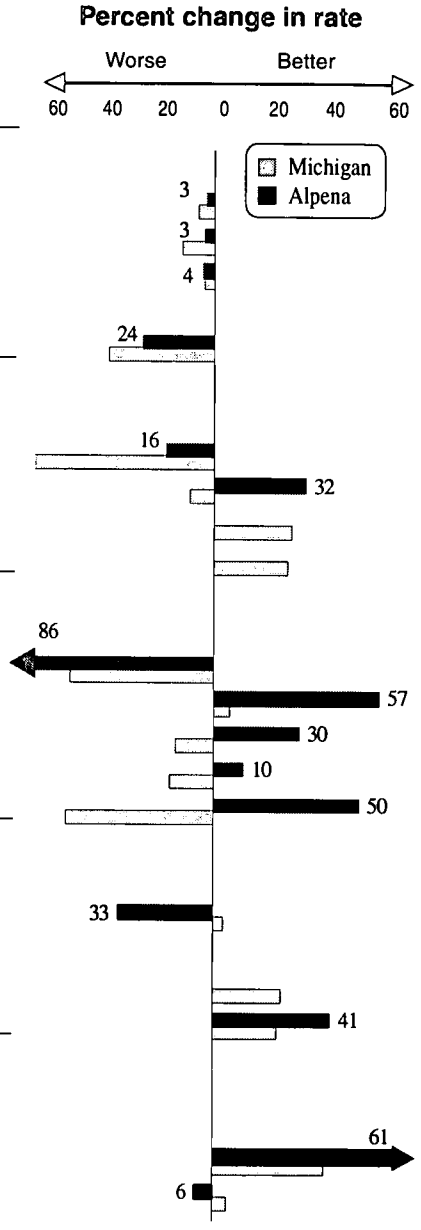
ALPENA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,538	18.8%	1,579	19.3%	45 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		569	26.3%	552	27.2%	52 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		969	16.1%	1,027	16.7%	43 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,587	27.4%	1,908	34.1%	41 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		10	2.5%	10	2.9%	8 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		23	6.0%	14	4.1%	3 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		328	40.5	586	75.5	51 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	14.8	49	6.3	24 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		43	5.2	29	3.7	21 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		17	2.2	15	1.9	20 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		15	1.8	7	0.9	19 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		12	15.0	14	19.9	25 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		124	7.1%	74	4.2%	41 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		100	22.6%	140	36.4%	27 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		91	18.8%	72	17.7%	53 *(of 80)*



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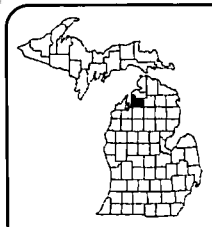
ANTRIM COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
6.4%
Median family income (1995)
$31,245

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	21,522
➢ Total child population	5,356
-Ages 0-5	1,622
-Ages 6-12	2,130
-Ages 13-17	1,604
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	1.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	97.8%
-Hispanic	1.2%

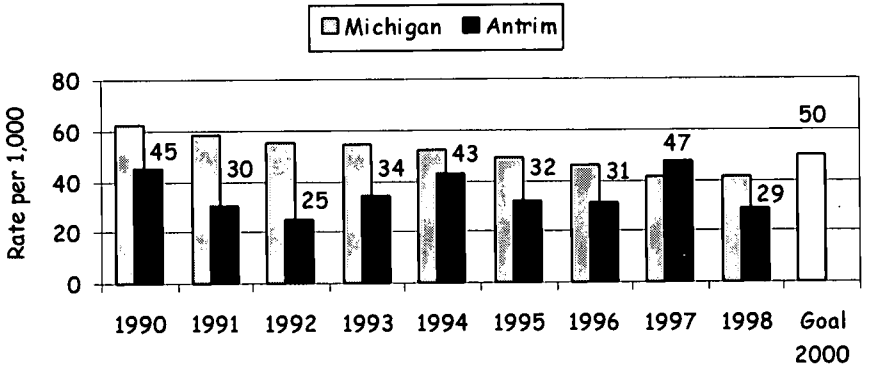
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	233
➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	854
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94
➢ Children in subsidized care	296
-% in unregulated care[1]	42%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	251	4%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	96	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	32	2.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	17	*
◇ Males	28	18
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,159	20.7%
-MIChild	70	1.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	454	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	52	10

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

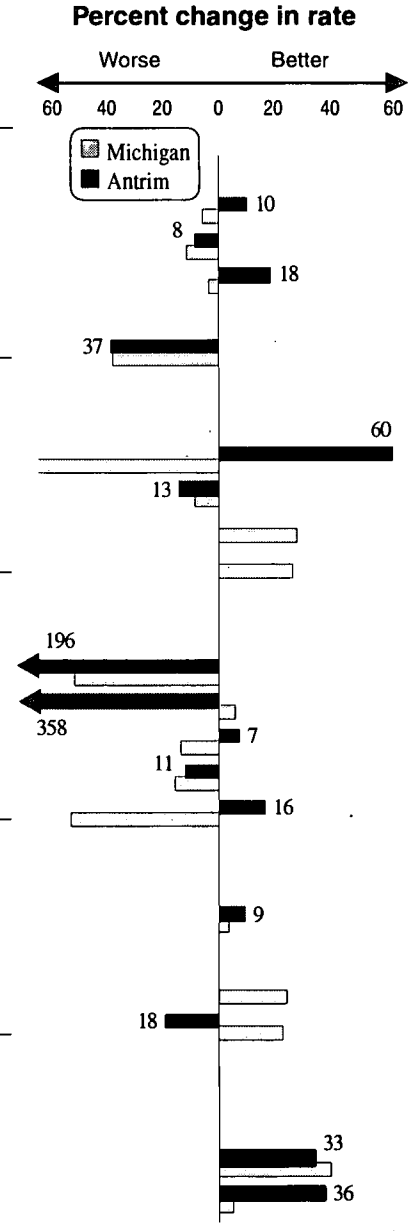
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	4	*
➢ Property crime	7	2.8

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

ANTRIM COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		844	17.9%	851	16.1%	26 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		291	21.3%	333	23.0%	31 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		553	16.5%	518	13.5%	24 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	832	24.3%	1,374	33.3%	39 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		21	8.9%	8	3.5%	18 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		16	6.8%	18	7.6%	61 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		279	61.9	982	183.3	82 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		32	7.1	174	32.5	79 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		52	11.6	58	10.8	76 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		24	4.5	27	5.0	64 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		9	2.1	9	1.7	37 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	25.7	11	23.4	34 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		58	5.3%	82	6.3%	73 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		106	31.4%	119	41.8%	17 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		61	20.2%	90	27.5%	13 *(of 80)*



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ARENAC COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.4%
Median family income (1995)
$25,882

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	16,413
➢ Total child population	4,128
-Ages 0-5	1,179
-Ages 6-12	1,723
-Ages 13-17	1,226
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	1.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	98.0%
-Hispanic	2.2%

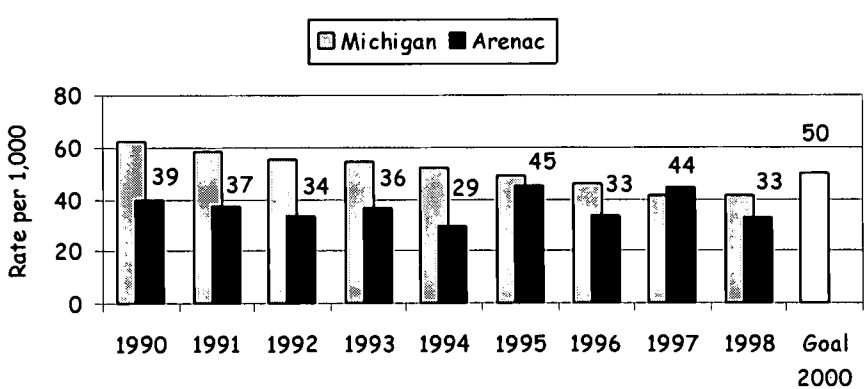
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	182
➢ % nonmarital	46%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	14%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	519
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	160
-% in unregulated care[1]	58%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	676	16%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	237	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	128	10.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	16	*
◇ Males	37	30
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,382	32.0%
-MIChild	31	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	337	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	52	13

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	3	*
➢ Property crime	4	*

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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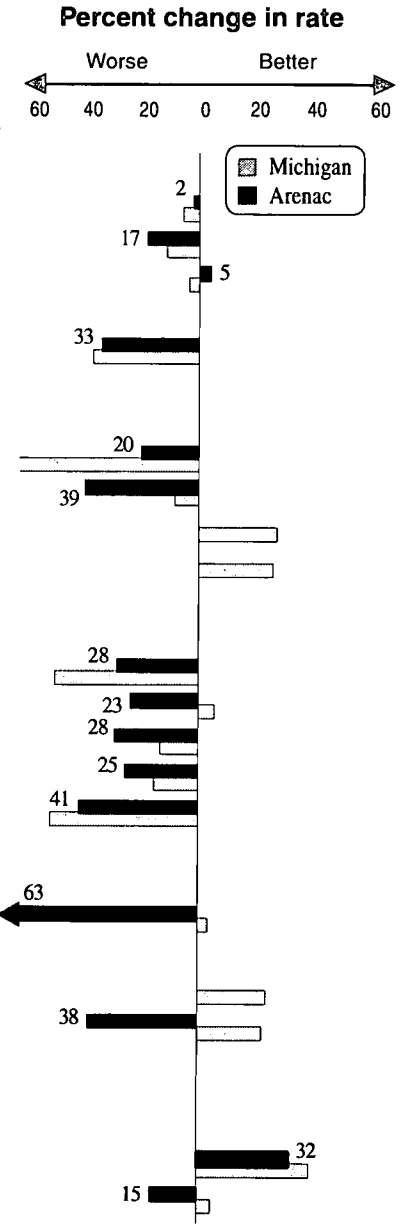
ARENAC COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,045	25.8%	1,145	26.2%	73 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		345	31.5%	406	36.9%	80 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		700	23.7%	739	22.6%	69 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	930	31.0%	1,277	41.3%	64 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		10	4.8%	10	5.8%	43 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		12	5.8%	14	8.1%	69 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		210	53.2	280	67.8	43 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		35	8.9	45	10.9	48 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		16	4.1	22	5.2	41 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		6	1.5	8	1.8	16 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		9	2.3	13	3.2	49 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	15.6	9	25.5	41 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		54	6.2%	83	8.5%	80 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		58	23.2%	66	30.6%	51 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		49	18.6%	39	15.7%	65 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BARAGA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.7%
Median family income (1995)
$27,605

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	8,413
➢ Total child population	1,978
-Ages 0-5	590
-Ages 6-12	803
-Ages 13-17	585
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	17.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	82.2%
-Hispanic	0.9%

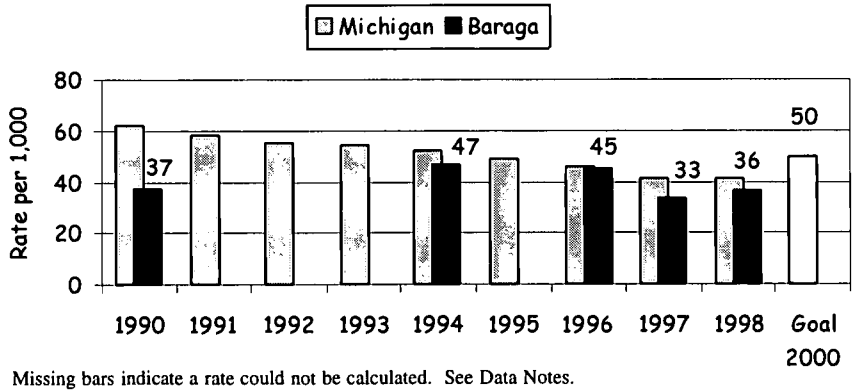
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	100
➢ % nonmarital	37%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	157
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	11
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	92
-% in unregulated care[1]	59%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	188	9%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	87	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	90	15.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	9	*
◇ Males	19	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	516	24.5%
-MIChild	10	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	187	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	19	10

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	13	13.6

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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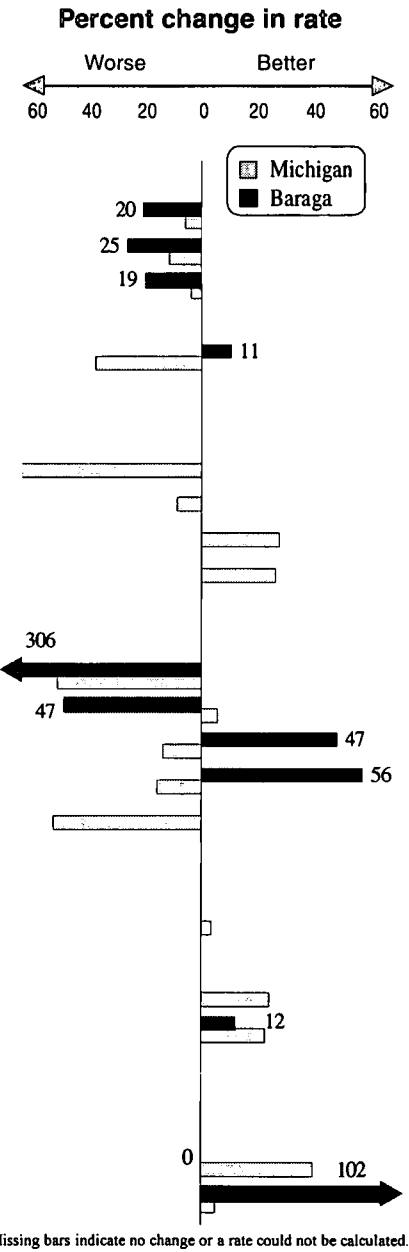
BARAGA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		365	17.1%	432	20.5%	49 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		132	23.1%	152	28.9%	62 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		233	14.9%	280	17.7%	47 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	583	37.1%	488	33.0%	38 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		11	10.1%	4	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		4	*	4	*	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		51	23.9	192	97.1	71 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		25	11.7	34	17.2	74 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		31	14.3	15	7.6	67 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		27	13.4	12	5.9	69 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	30.6	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		15	3.4%	14	3.0%	19 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		21	18.8%	19	18.8%	78 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		19	16.1%	42	32.6%	5 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BARRY COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.0%
Median family income (1995)
$37,338

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	54,535
➢ Total child population	14,714
-Ages 0-5	4,442
-Ages 6-12	6,074
-Ages 13-17	4,198
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	1.9%

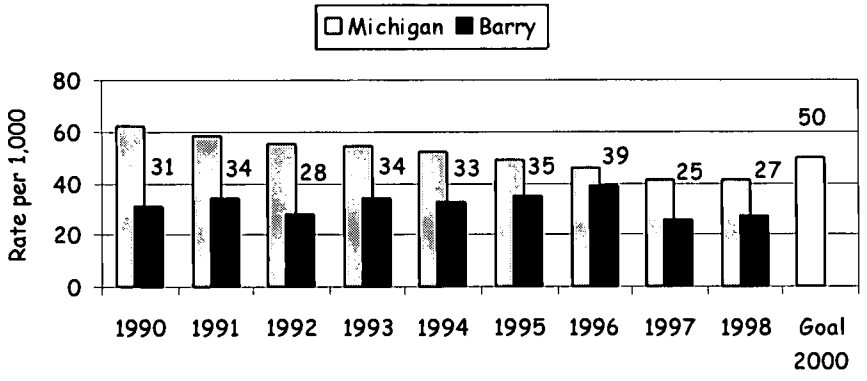
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	678
➢ % nonmarital	24%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,607
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$96
➢ Children in subsidized care	411
-% in unregulated care[1]	45%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	754	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	305	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	212	4.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	56	13
◇ Males	42	9
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,906	12.4%
-MIChild	72	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	896	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	103	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

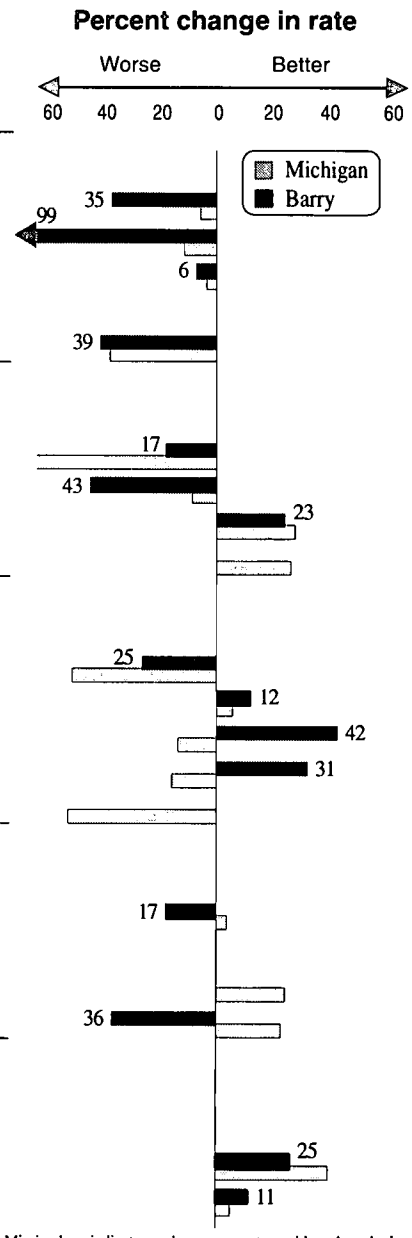
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	6	0.9
➢ Property crime	68	9.9

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

BARRY COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	**1989 vs 1995**					
➢ Child poverty		1,248	8.8%	1,752	11.9%	10 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		429	10.9%	823	21.7%	28 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		819	8.0%	929	8.5%	6 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	**1989-90 vs 1998-99**	1,008	14.1%	1,596	19.7%	9 *(of 82)*
Child health	**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		17	2.4%	20	2.8%	6 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		33	4.8%	48	6.9%	46 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		7	10.7	6	8.2	18 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	**FY 1988 vs 1999**					
➢ Children in investigated families		584	42.1	776	52.7	26 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	8.6	112	7.6	33 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		51	3.6	31	2.1	5 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		26	1.7	18	1.2	6 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		4	*	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	19.0	27	22.2	32 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	**1990-91 vs 1997-98**	2	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		80	4.0%	125	5.4%	65 *(of 82)*
Education	**1995-96 vs1998-99**					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		162	24.8%	176	31.2%	45 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		137	21.6%	152	24.1%	22 *(of 80)*



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BAY COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	110,048
➢ Total child population	28,043
-Ages 0-5	8,514
-Ages 6-12	11,241
-Ages 13-17	8,288
-African American	1.8%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
-White	96.5%
-Hispanic	6.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

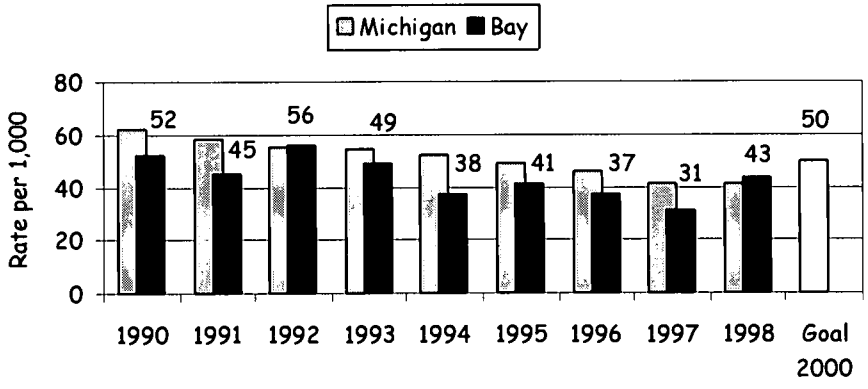
Unemployment rate (1999)
4.8%
Median family income (1995)
$34,363

Total births (1998)

	1,338
➢ % nonmarital	34%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	4,256
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$106
➢ Children in subsidized care	2,015
-% in unregulated care[1]	60%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	3,342	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,548	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	628	7.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	214	25
◇ Males	371	41
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	6,721	22.8%
-MIChild	148	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	2,018	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	333	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

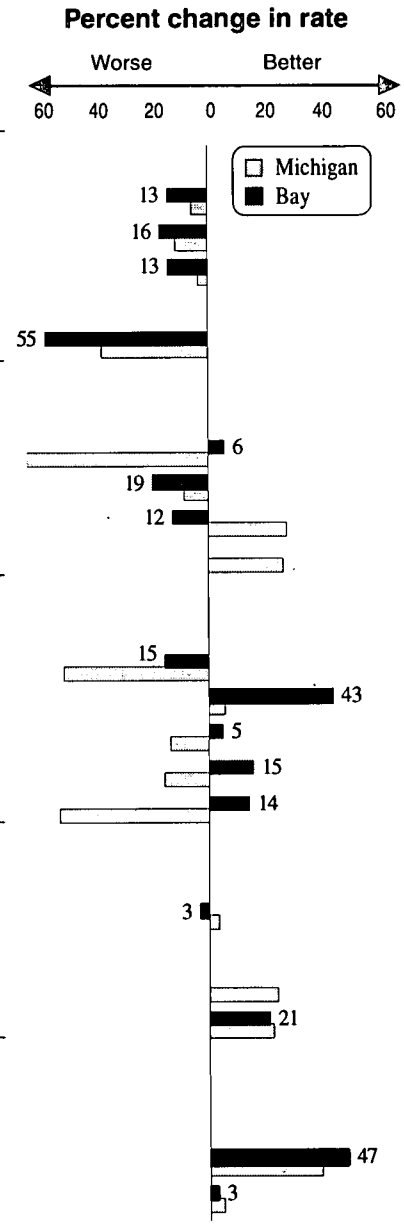
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	25	1.9
➢ Property crime	201	15.2

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

BAY COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		5,352	18.0%	5,938	20.4%	48 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		2,025	23.7%	2,143	27.5%	56 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		3,327	15.7%	3,795	17.8%	48 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	3,595	19.7%	5,216	30.7%	27 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		59	3.7%	47	3.5%	16 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		98	6.2%	98	7.3%	57 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		11	6.9	10	7.7	15 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	25.8	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,395	46.7	1,502	53.6	27 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		375	12.5	201	7.2	29 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		125	4.2	111	3.9	26 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		77	2.7	65	2.3	29 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		17	0.6	14	0.5	4 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		64	22.8	58	23.6	36 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	9	101.5	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		324	5.8%	239	4.6%	52 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		237	19.8%	355	29.1%	55 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		208	16.0%	217	16.5%	63 *(of 80)*



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BENZIE COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	14,678
➢ Total child population	3,415
-Ages 0-5	1,108
-Ages 6-12	1,358
-Ages 13-17	949
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	3.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	95.7%
-Hispanic	2.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 5.8%

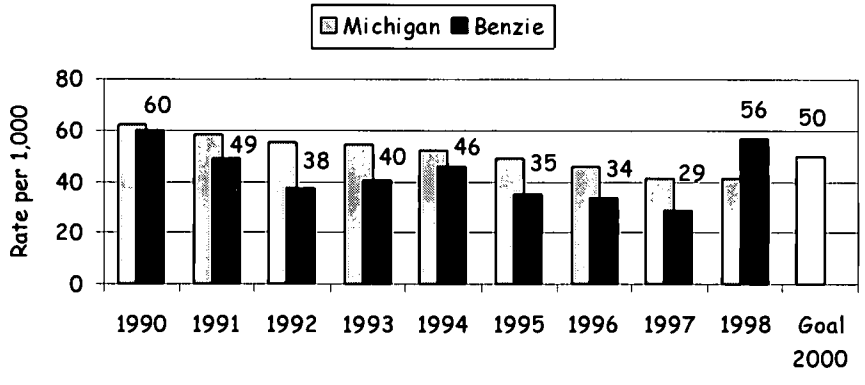
Median family income (1995) $29,238

Total births (1998) 183

➢ % nonmarital	28%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	666
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	27
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91
➢ Children in subsidized care	212
-% in unregulated care[1]	35%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	209	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	61	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	40	3.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	46	49
◇ Males	43	44
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	849	23.8%
-MIChild	48	1.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	212	9%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	50	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	9	5.9

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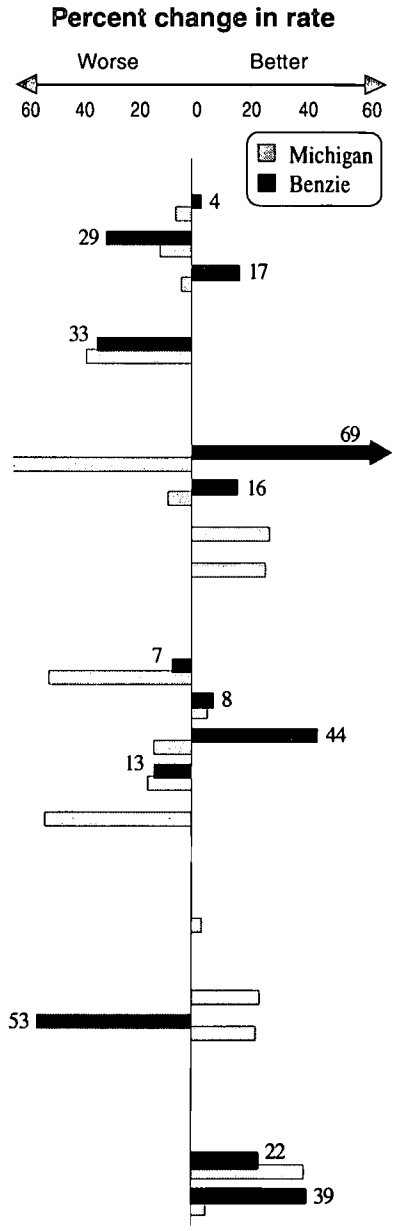
BENZIE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		536	17.9%	578	17.2%	31 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		168	18.6%	223	24.0%	34 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		368	17.6%	355	14.6%	31 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	654	30.5%	995	40.4%	62 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		18	11.3%	6	3.5%	19 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.7%	10	5.6%	17 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		84	29.1	106	31.0	4 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		22	7.6	24	7.0	28 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		17	6.0	12	3.4	18 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		6	1.8	7	2.0	23 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		8	2.9	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	6	25.6	42 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		14	2.5%	25	3.8%	36 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		49	26.8%	61	32.8%	38 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		53	32.1%	80	44.7%	1 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BERRIEN COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.0%
Median family income (1995)
$33,581

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	160,245
➢ Total child population	42,358
-Ages 0-5	13,208
-Ages 6-12	17,429
-Ages 13-17	11,721
-African American	25.0%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%
-White	73.3%
-Hispanic	2.9%

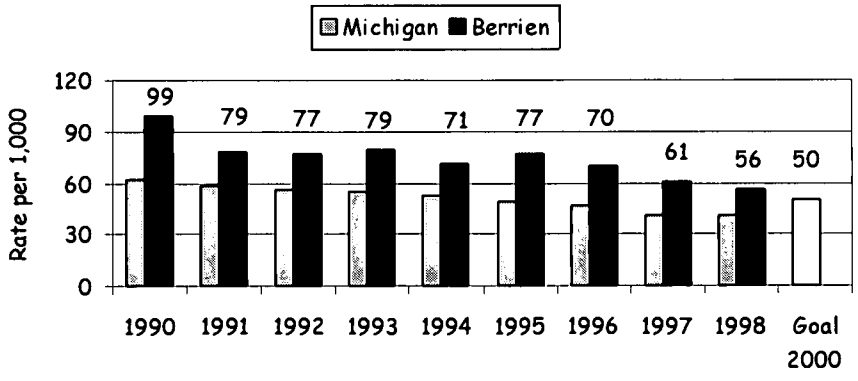
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 2,215

➢ % nonmarital	44%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	23%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	5,628
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$96
➢ Children in subsidized care	3,192
-% in unregulated care[1]	74%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	6,769	15%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,191	8%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,379	18.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	362	27
◇ Males	541	39
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	13,261	29.8%
-MIChild	170	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,781	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	921	22

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	57	3.0
➢ Property crime	383	20.1

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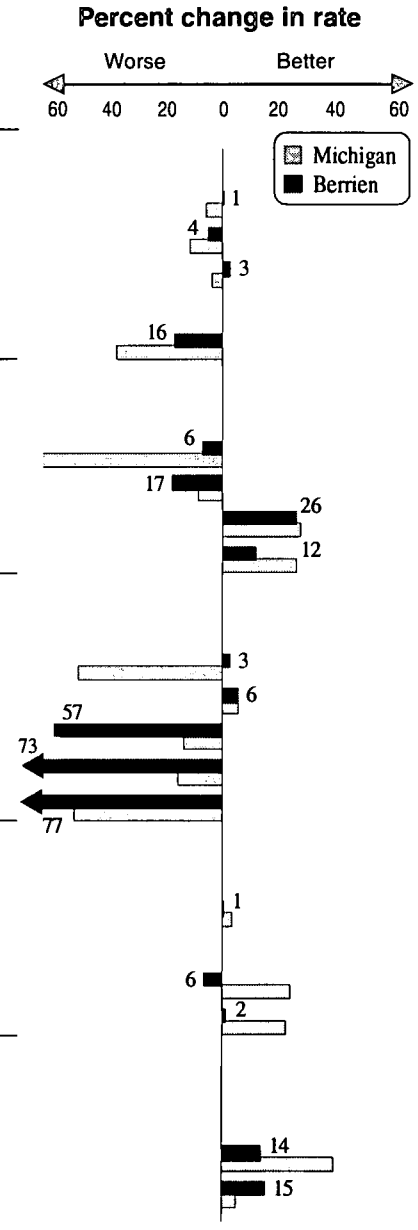
BERRIEN COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		10,834	24.7%	10,677	24.4%	67 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		3,862	30.3%	3,775	31.6%	69 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		6,972	22.4%	6,902	21.7%	67 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	9,733	36.2%	11,844	42.0%	66 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		201	7.9%	186	8.4%	59 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		200	7.8%	204	9.2%	74 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		29	11.5	19	8.5	19 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		13	37.3	11	32.9	14 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		3,570	80.7	3,324	78.5	56 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		760	17.2	686	16.2	71 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		189	4.3	285	6.7	57 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		85	2.0	147	3.5	42 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		46	1.0	78	1.8	38 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		188	45.4	160	44.8	69 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	12	87.5	10	92.5	16 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		576	7.5%	565	7.3%	79 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		517	24.2%	588	27.7%	63 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		376	18.3%	450	21.0%	35 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BRANCH COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	43,634
➢ Total child population	11,618
-Ages 0-5	3,670
-Ages 6-12	4,791
-Ages 13-17	3,157
-African American	0.5%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	98.3%
-Hispanic	1.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.6%
Median family income (1995)
$31,508

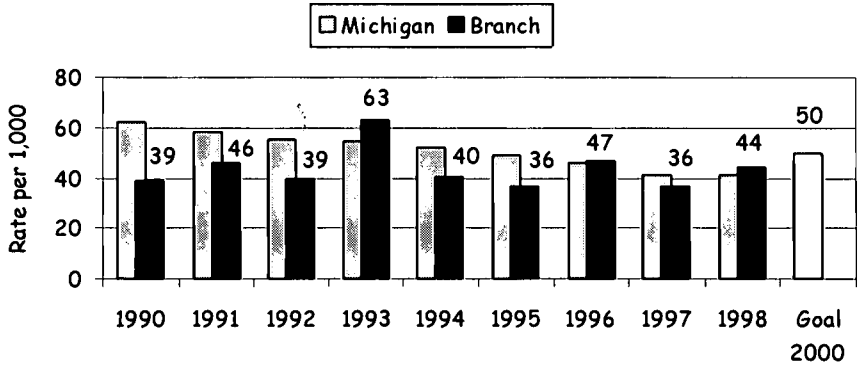
Total births (1998)

554

➢ % nonmarital	36%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,541
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85
➢ Children in subsidized care	466
-% in unregulated care[1]	42%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	840	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	370	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	133	3.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	80	22
◇ Males	103	27
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,356	19.4%
-MIChild	48	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,049	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	132	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	10	1.9
➢ Property crime	53	10.3

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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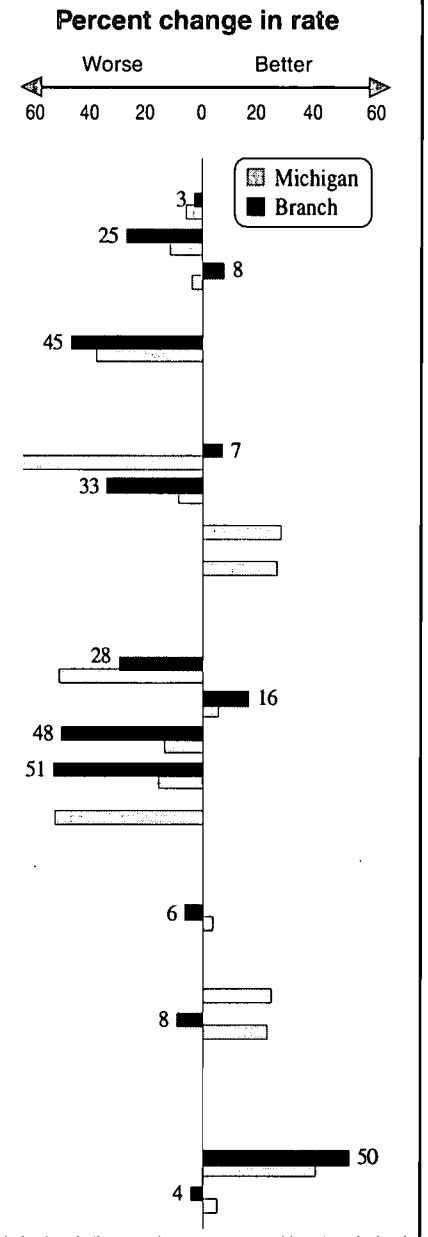
BRANCH COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,147	18.5%	2,274	19.0%	40 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		757	21.8%	909	27.3%	53 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,390	17.1%	1,365	15.8%	34 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,314	21.3%	2,041	30.8%	29 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		53	8.7%	43	8.1%	57 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		31	5.1%	36	6.7%	41 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	4	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		684	60.8	908	78.2	54 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		208	18.5	180	15.5	68 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		42	3.8	65	5.6	45 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		35	3.0	53	4.6	59 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		0	*	1	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	25.2	24	26.6	43 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		66	4.0%	79	4.3%	46 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		72	13.6%	97	20.4%	76 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		81	15.4%	76	14.8%	70 *(of 80)*



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CALHOUN COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.2%

Median family income (1995)
$36,124

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	141,005
➢ Total child population	36,565
-Ages 0-5	11,555
-Ages 6-12	14,731
-Ages 13-17	10,279
-African American	15.3%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%
-White	82.9%
-Hispanic	3.6%

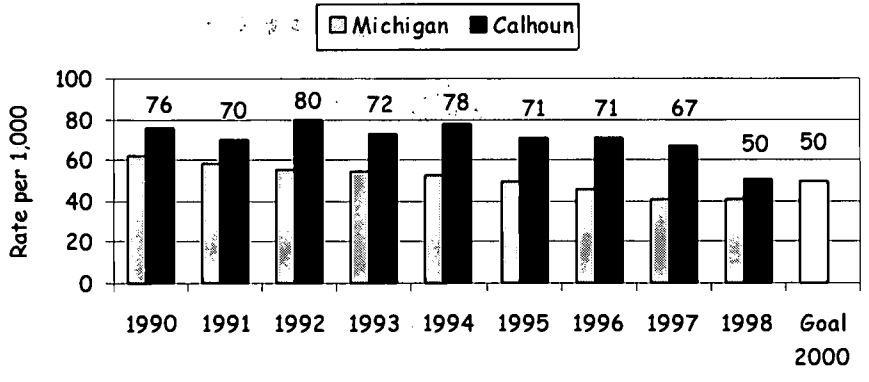
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	1,860
➢ % nonmarital	42%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	17%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	6,396
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	24
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92
➢ Children in subsidized care	2,243
-% in unregulated care[1]	58%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	4,377	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	2,314	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,253	11.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	157	14
◇ Males	234	20
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	9,536	24.7%
-MIChild	186	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,238	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	631	17

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	40	2.4
➢ Property crime	73	4.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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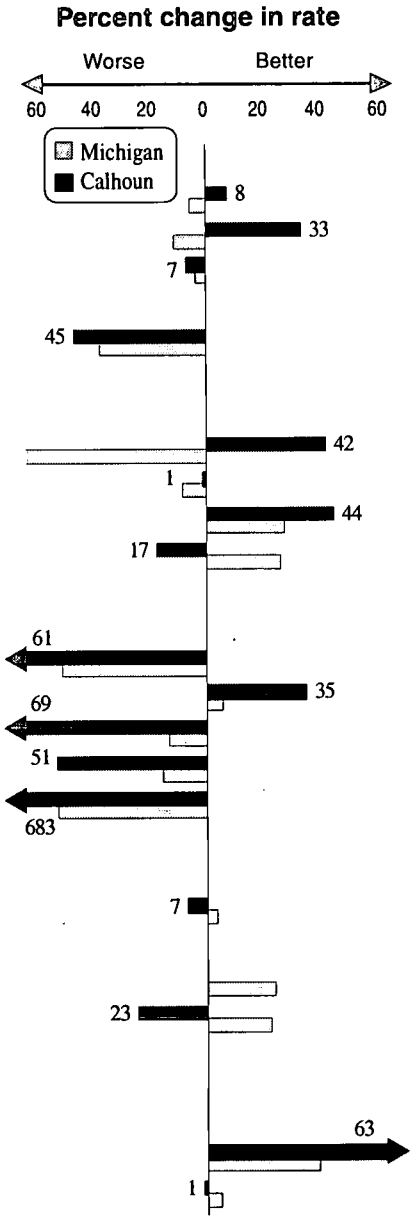
CALHOUN COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		9,385	25.8%	8,779	23.7%	65 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		3,519	32.7%	2,240	21.9%	29 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		5,866	22.9%	6,539	24.4%	74 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	6,120	24.3%	9,191	35.3%	43 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		138	7.0%	75	4.1%	24 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		137	6.9%	129	7.0%	50 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		24	12.3	13	6.9	11 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	34.2	11	39.9	16 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		2,409	67.1	3,961	108.3	76 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		866	24.1	577	15.8	69 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		166	4.6	285	7.8	69 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		107	2.9	162	4.4	54 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		10	0.3	82	2.2	45 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		116	36.2	115	38.6	67 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5	*	8	79.9	14 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		280	4.5%	348	5.5%	68 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		321	16.3%	488	26.6%	66 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		354	19.2%	354	19.0%	47 *(of 80)*



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CASS COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.4%
Median family income (1995)
$34,328

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	49,693
➢ Total child population	13,013
-Ages 0-5	3,890
-Ages 6-12	5,427
-Ages 13-17	3,696
-African American	10.0%
-American Indian	1.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	88.1%
-Hispanic	2.5%

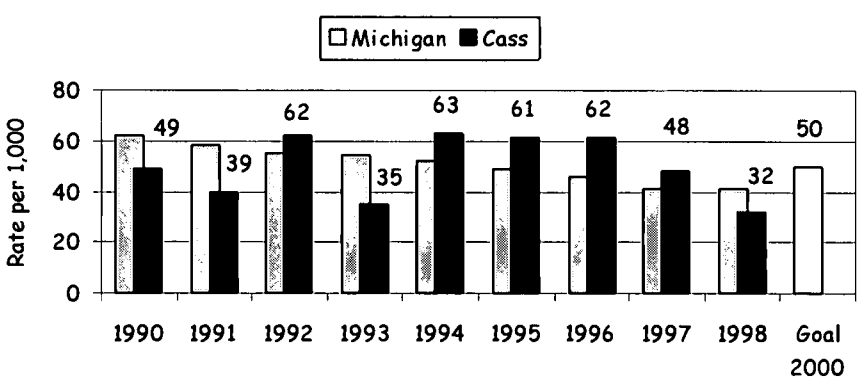
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	577
➢ % nonmarital	41%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	15%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,115
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88
➢ Children in subsidized care	582
-% in unregulated care[1]	56%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,376	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	485	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	230	6.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	94	24
◇ Males	125	30
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,951	21.5%
-MIChild	54	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	926	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	138	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	15	2.5
➢ Property crime	47	7.7

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

CASS COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,421	18.2%	2,553	19.1%	43 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		859	22.7%	939	26.2%	46 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,562	16.4%	1,614	16.5%	42 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,911	30.3%	2,685	37.2%	52 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		51	8.2%	36	6.4%	47 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		47	7.6%	43	7.7%	63 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		6	9.7	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		601	45.2	1,305	100.3	74 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		155	11.7	238	18.3	75 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		64	4.8	89	6.8	59 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		53	4.1	62	4.8	62 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2	*	18	1.3	30 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		30	24.3	36	31.9	54 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		134	7.6%	122	6.4%	75 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		107	19.5%	179	34.4%	34 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		87	16.6%	86	16.9%	60 *(of 80)*

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CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999) 5.2%

Median family income (1995) $34,406

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	24,436
➢ Total child population	6,367
-Ages 0-5	2,018
-Ages 6-12	2,613
-Ages 13-17	1,736
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	2.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	97.0%
-Hispanic	1.2%

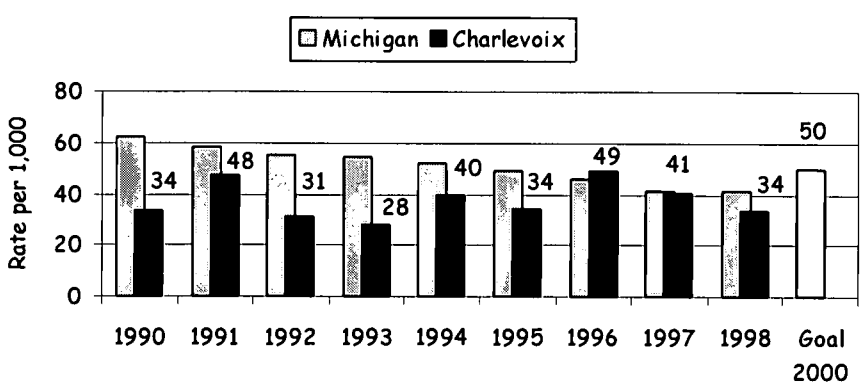
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 324

➢ % nonmarital	28%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	6%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,169
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91
➢ Children in subsidized care	383
-% in unregulated care[1]	37%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	326	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	74	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	42	2.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	21	12
◇ Males	27	14
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,238	18.7%
-MIChild	30	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	579	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	54	8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	6	2.1

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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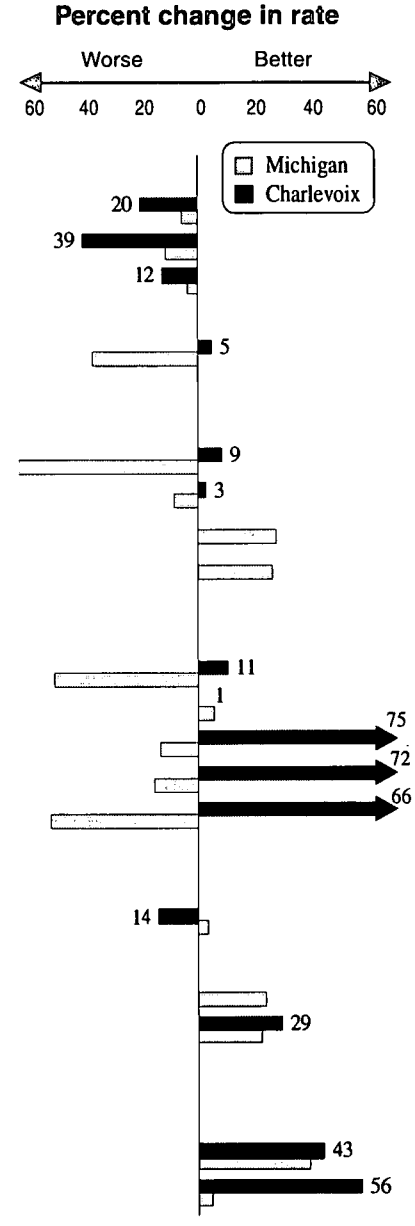
CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		707	12.1%	908	14.5%	19 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		224	12.6%	314	17.5%	14 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		483	11.9%	594	13.3%	22 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	894	28.9%	1,151	27.4%	23 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		12	3.8%	11	3.4%	15 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		14	4.4%	14	4.2%	4 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		452	81.1	462	72.6	49 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		59	10.6	67	10.5	46 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		77	13.7	22	3.4	20 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		39	6.1	11	1.7	15 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		18	3.1	7	1.1	23 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	22.1	13	25.1	39 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		40	3.6%	33	2.6%	11 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		70	19.7%	87	28.2%	62 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		46	13.0%	69	20.3%	40 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
10.5%
Median family income (1995)
$27,622

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	23,738
➢ Total child population	6,000
-Ages 0-5	1,794
-Ages 6-12	2,430
-Ages 13-17	1,776
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	2.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	96.5%
-Hispanic	0.8%

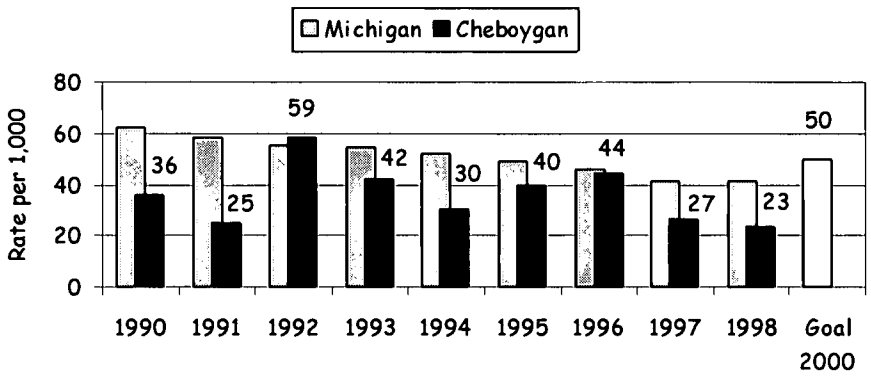
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	298
➢ % nonmarital	30%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	990
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92
➢ Children in subsidized care	400
-% in unregulated care[1]	36%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	545	9%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	166	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	91	5.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	14	*
◇ Males	31	18
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,823	29.1%
-MIChild	71	1.1%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	470	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	72	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

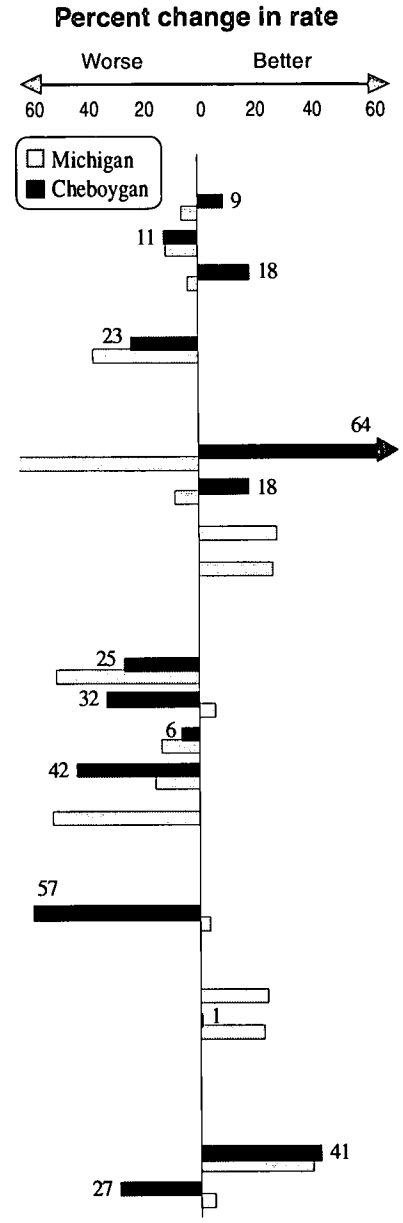
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	19	6.8

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,327	23.4%	1,275	21.2%	56 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		428	27.7%	475	30.7%	68 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		899	21.8%	800	17.9%	49 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,051	29.5%	1,378	36.2%	46 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		17	6.0%	6	2.2%	1 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		19	6.6%	15	5.4%	16 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		432	79.1	595	99.2	72 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		102	18.7	148	24.7	78 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		32	5.9	37	6.2	52 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		18	3.0	26	4.3	53 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	10	1.6	36 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	15.0	12	23.5	35 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		27	2.4%	29	2.4%	7 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		63	21.9%	90	30.8%	50 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		65	20.8%	52	15.1%	68 *(of 80)*



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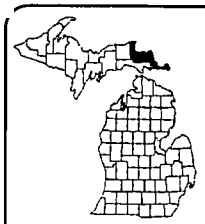
CHIPPEWA COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
7.2%
Median family income (1995)
$28,957

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	37,968
➢ Total child population	8,499
-Ages 0-5	2,609
-Ages 6-12	3,540
-Ages 13-17	2,350
-African American	0.8%
-American Indian	19.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	79.0%
-Hispanic	1.0%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

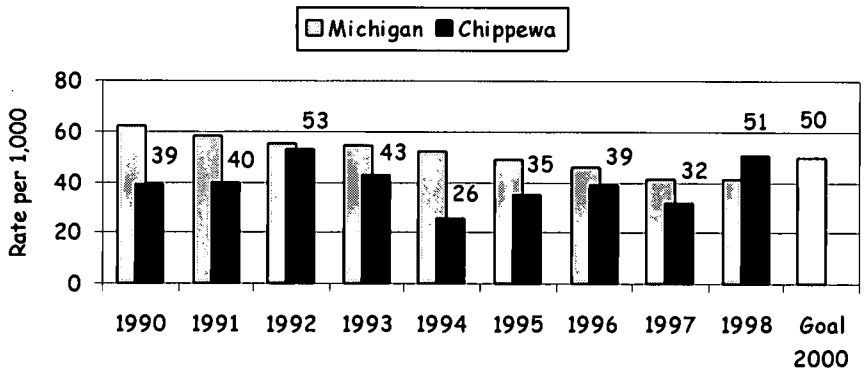
Total births (1998)

394

➢ % nonmarital	34%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,273
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93
➢ Children in subsidized care	591
-% in unregulated care[1]	50%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	988	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	388	5%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	334	13.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	39	15
◇ Males	40	15
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,393	26.3%
-MIChild	50	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	647	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	61	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

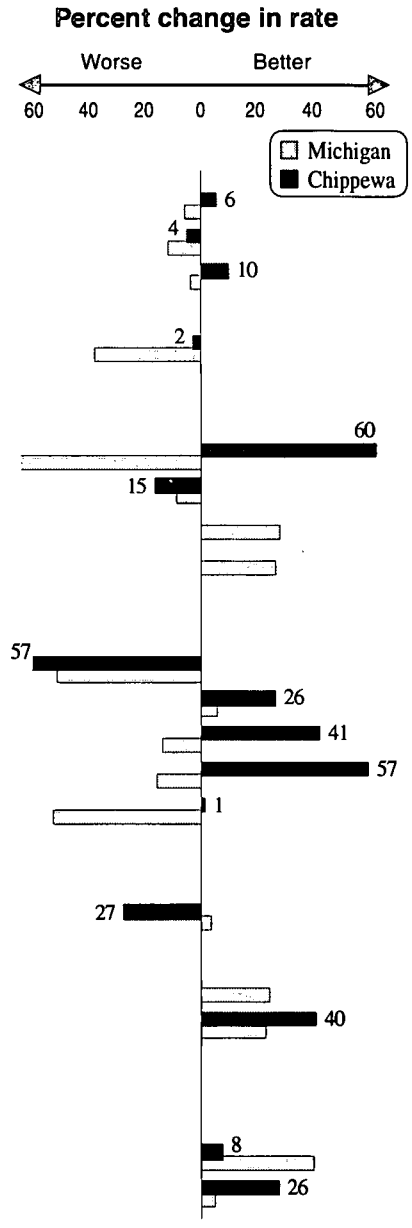
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	45	11.7

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,792	22.0%	1,773	20.7%	50 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		611	27.3%	630	28.4%	58 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,181	20.0%	1,143	18.0%	50 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,838	38.1%	2,247	38.9%	57 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		32	9.1%	15	3.6%	21 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.4%	22	5.1%	10 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		375	48.9	654	77.0	52 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	15.7	99	11.6	53 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		81	10.5	53	6.2	51 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		55	6.4	24	2.8	33 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		24	3.1	26	3.1	48 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	26.3	22	33.3	57 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		91	5.8%	55	3.5%	30 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		90	20.0%	91	21.6%	75 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		50	11.6%	65	14.7%	71 *(of 80)*



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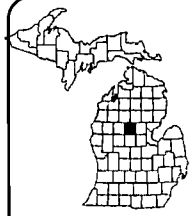
CLARE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
7.8%
Median family income (1995)
$23,671

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	29,578
➢ Total child population	7,561
-Ages 0-5	2,409
-Ages 6-12	3,026
-Ages 13-17	2,126
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	98.6%
-Hispanic	1.2%

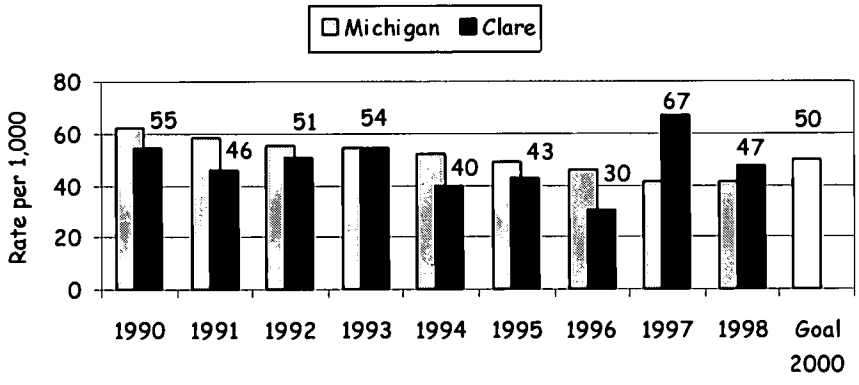
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	334
➢ % nonmarital	39%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	790
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	456
-% in unregulated care[1]	58%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,135	14%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	491	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	180	7.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	23	10
◇ Males	55	25
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,635	33.6%
-MIChild	68	0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	921	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	151	20

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	24	7.0

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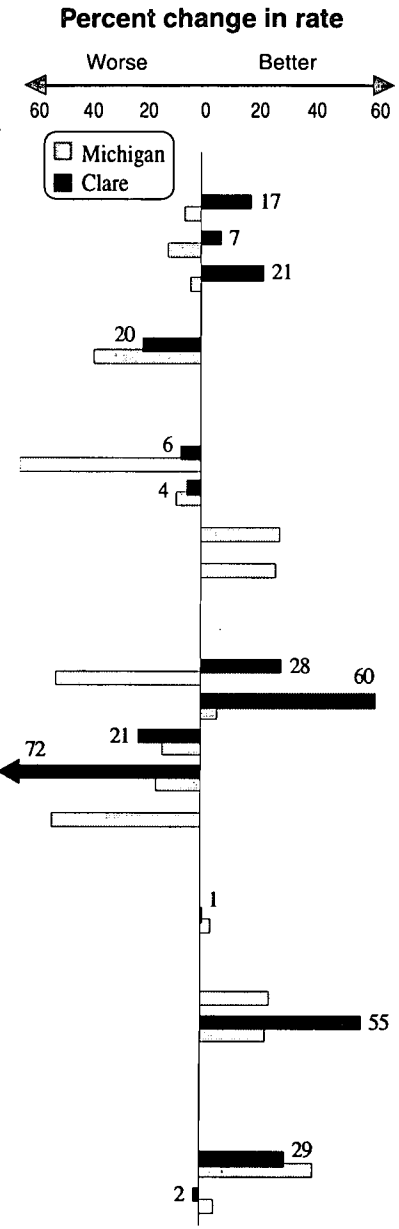
CLARE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,388	36.7%	2,272	30.4%	81 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		807	41.4%	805	38.3%	82 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,581	34.7%	1,467	27.3%	80 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,019	41.2%	2,817	49.4%	81 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		23	6.7%	25	7.1%	52 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		23	6.7%	25	7.0%	48 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		782	123.0	672	88.9	65 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		271	42.6	128	16.9	73 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		42	6.5	60	7.9	71 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		32	4.3	56	7.3	73 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		5	*	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		21	35.8	22	35.3	62 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		123	9.5%	58	4.2%	44 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		75	17.1%	94	22.1%	74 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		71	17.8%	74	17.5%	54 *(of 80)*



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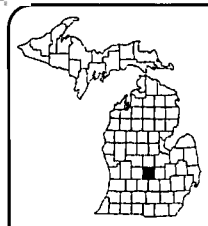
CLINTON COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
2.2%
Median family income (1995)
$47,382

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	63,379
➢ Total child population	17,636
-Ages 0-5	5,211
-Ages 6-12	7,257
-Ages 13-17	5,168
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.4%
-Hispanic	4.0%

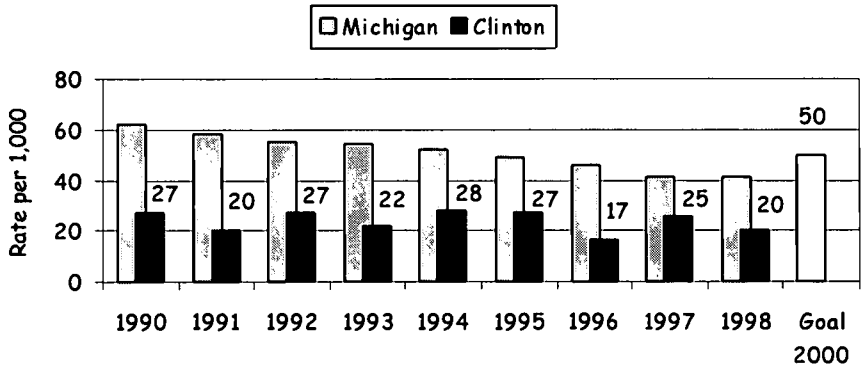
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	804
➢ % nonmarital	18%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	6%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	2,391
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$101
➢ Children in subsidized care	353
-% in unregulated care[1]	46%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	531	3%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	194	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	197	3.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	71	14
◇ Males	102	19
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,567	8.5%
-MIChild	53	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,481	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	81	5

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	4	*
➢ Property crime	53	6.3

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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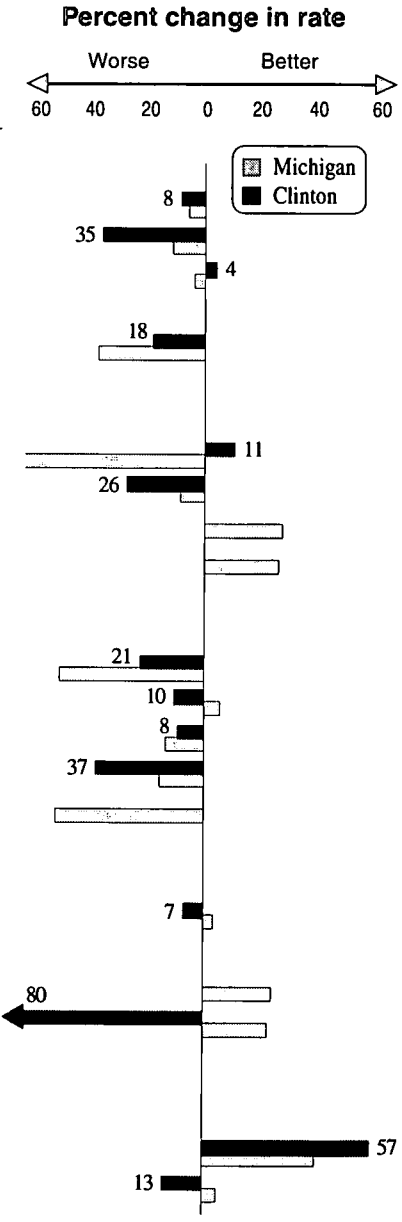
CLINTON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,319	7.8%	1,497	8.4%	3 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		463	9.9%	610	13.3%	4 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		856	7.0%	887	6.7%	3 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,011	11.3%	1,270	13.3%	2 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		36	4.4%	31	3.9%	22 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		39	4.8%	48	6.0%	24 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		596	36.1	772	43.8	17 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		99	6.0	116	6.6	25 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		34	2.0	39	2.2	6 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		21	1.2	28	1.6	14 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		0	*	5	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	11.1	18	11.9	4 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	5	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	47	1.7%	95	3.1%	20 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		181	26.7%	277	41.8%	16 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		209	27.4%	187	23.8%	24 *(of 80)*



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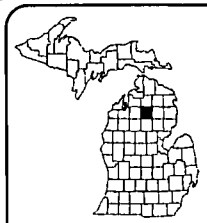
CRAWFORD COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
6.4%
Median family income (1995)
$27,904

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	14,150
➢ Total child population	3,605
-Ages 0-5	1,142
-Ages 6-12	1,468
-Ages 13-17	995
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	1.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	97.9%
-Hispanic	1.3%

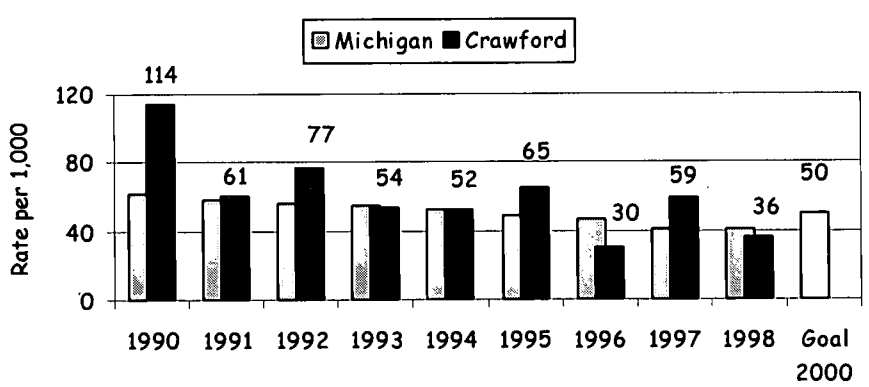
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	141
➢ % nonmarital	41%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	397
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	234
-% in unregulated care[1]	56%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	427	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	134	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	24	2.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	5	*
◇ Males	10	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,092	29.0%
-MIChild	22	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	301	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	49	14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	4	*
➢ Property crime	15	9.6

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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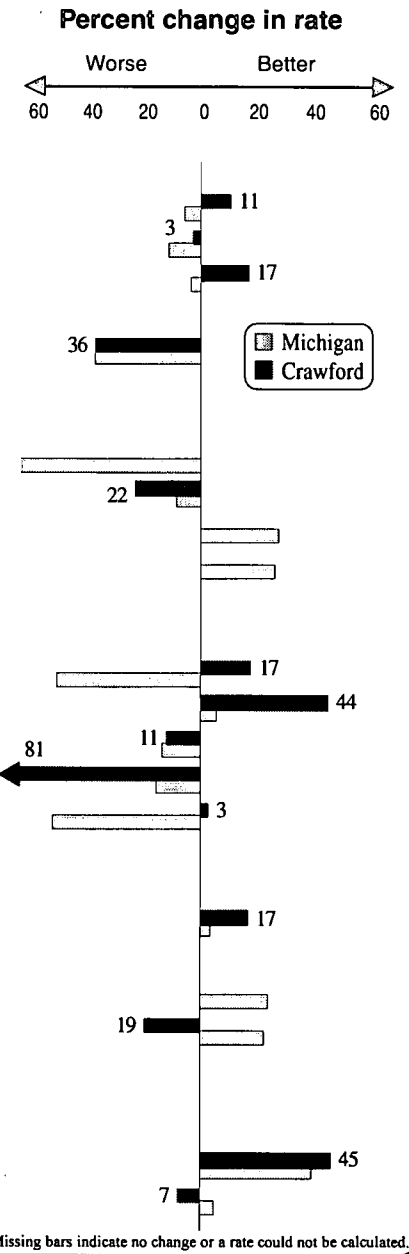
CRAWFORD COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		789	24.8%	780	22.1%	60 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		273	27.7%	285	28.4%	58 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		516	23.5%	495	19.6%	60 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	713	35.3%	1,082	48.0%	78 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		7	3.9%	4	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.4%	12	7.8%	66 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		329	108.8	324	89.9	66 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		74	24.5	49	13.6	63 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		25	8.1	33	9.0	73 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		9	2.6	17	4.6	61 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		8	2.7	10	2.6	46 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	38.2	9	31.7	53 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		20	4.0%	29	4.7%	56 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		31	17.1%	34	24.8%	72 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		29	15.7%	24	14.5%	73 *(of 80)*



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DELTA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.4%
Median family income (1995)
$31,061

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	38,947
➢ Total child population	10,138
-Ages 0-5	2,841
-Ages 6-12	4,183
-Ages 13-17	3,114
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	3.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	96.1%
-Hispanic	0.7%

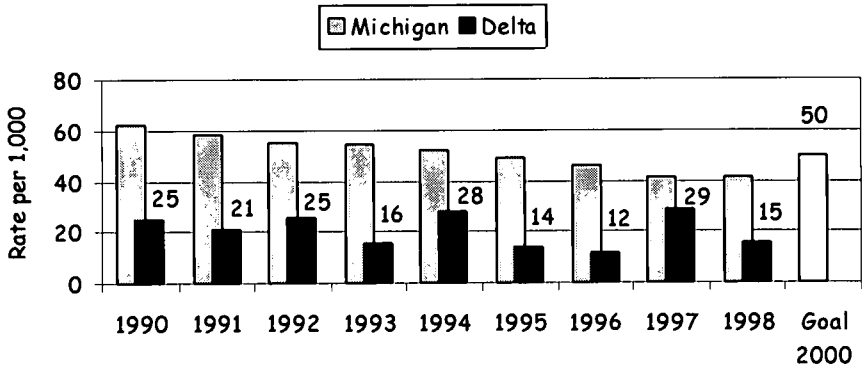
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

➢ Total births	437
➢ % nonmarital	35%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,076
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$102
➢ Children in subsidized care	463
-% in unregulated care[1]	48%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,034	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	365	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	575	21.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	10	*
◇ Males	52	16
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,469	23.1%
-MIChild	95	0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	966	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	77	8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	3	*
➢ Property crime	34	6.8

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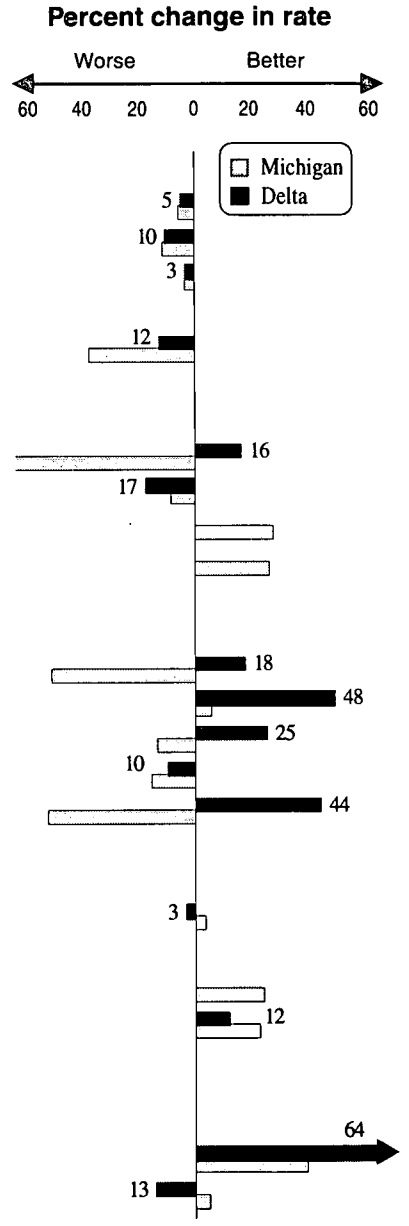
DELTA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,786	17.2%	1,881	18.0%	34 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		597	22.0%	615	24.2%	39 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,189	15.5%	1,266	16.0%	35 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,887	24.9%	2,035	27.9%	24 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		24	4.9%	17	4.1%	25 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		22	4.4%	21	5.1%	11 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		581	57.3	479	47.2	20 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		106	10.5	55	5.4	16 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		54	5.3	41	4.0	27 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		18	1.8	20	2.0	22 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		34	3.3	19	1.9	40 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	14.2	14	14.6	8 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		77	3.2%	69	2.8%	18 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		143	27.1%	230	44.4%	7 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		143	25.5%	112	22.1%	33 *(of 80)*



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DICKINSON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
5.4%
Median family income (1995)
$33,029

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	27,074
➢ Total child population	6,783
-Ages 0-5	2,023
-Ages 6-12	2,869
-Ages 13-17	1,891
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
-White	98.2%
-Hispanic	0.8%

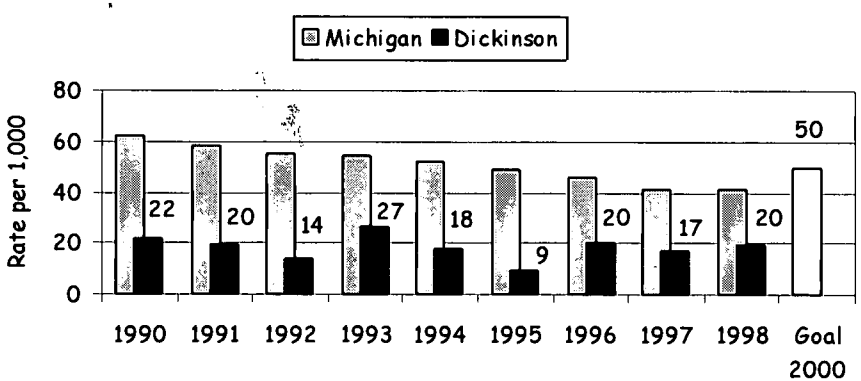
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	292
➢ % nonmarital	28%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	789
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$105
➢ Children in subsidized care	209
-% in unregulated care[1]	39%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	429	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	212	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	82	4.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	33	16
◇ Males	56	25
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,259	17.9%
-MIChild	60	0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	649	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	61	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	4	*
➢ Property crime	45	14.5

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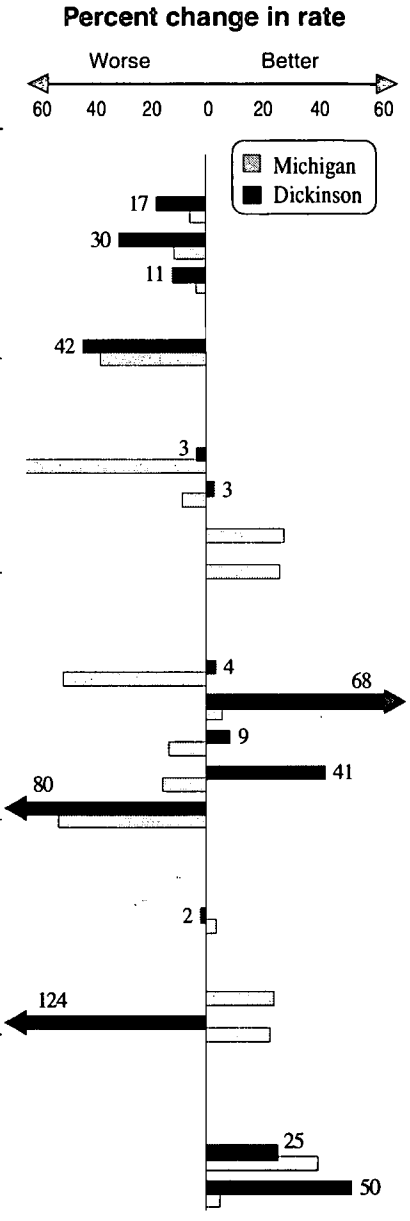
DICKINSON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		768	10.9%	891	12.7%	14 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		269	13.8%	323	17.9%	16 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		499	9.8%	568	10.9%	13 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	905	17.1%	1,245	24.3%	16 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		10	3.2%	10	3.4%	13 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		13	4.0%	12	3.9%	2 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		336	50.4	328	48.4	21 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	11.9	26	3.8	5 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		33	4.9	31	4.5	35 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		21	3.1	13	1.8	17 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		8	1.1	14	2.0	42 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	17.9	10	18.2	19 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		16	1.2%	42	2.6%	12 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		98	25.5%	112	31.8%	42 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		58	15.2%	87	22.8%	30 *(of 80)*



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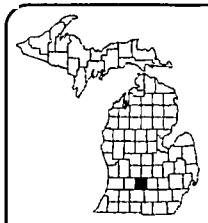
EATON COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
2.4%
Median family income (1995)
$43,352

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	101,090
➢ Total child population	27,046
-Ages 0-5	7,968
-Ages 6-12	11,088
-Ages 13-17	7,990
-African American	5.0%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1%
-White	93.4%
-Hispanic	4.3%

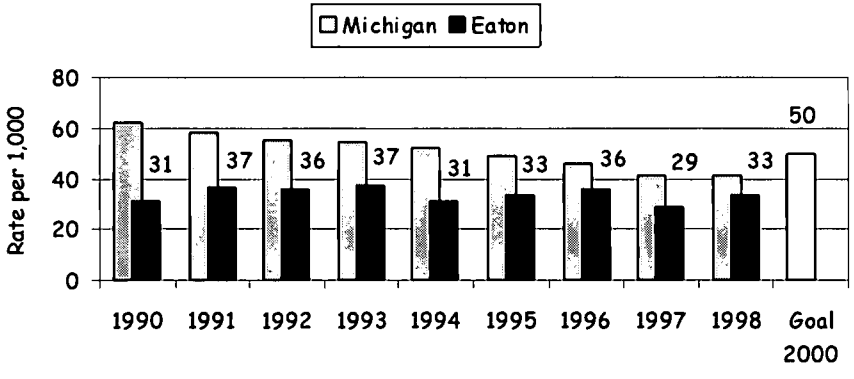
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	1,185
➢ % nonmarital	29%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	4,390
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$99
➢ Children in subsidized care	1,104
-% in unregulated care[1]	40%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,364	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	563	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	341	4.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	85	11
◇ Males	204	25
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,357	11.8%
-MIChild	119	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	2,430	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	184	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	6	0.5
➢ Property crime	35	2.7

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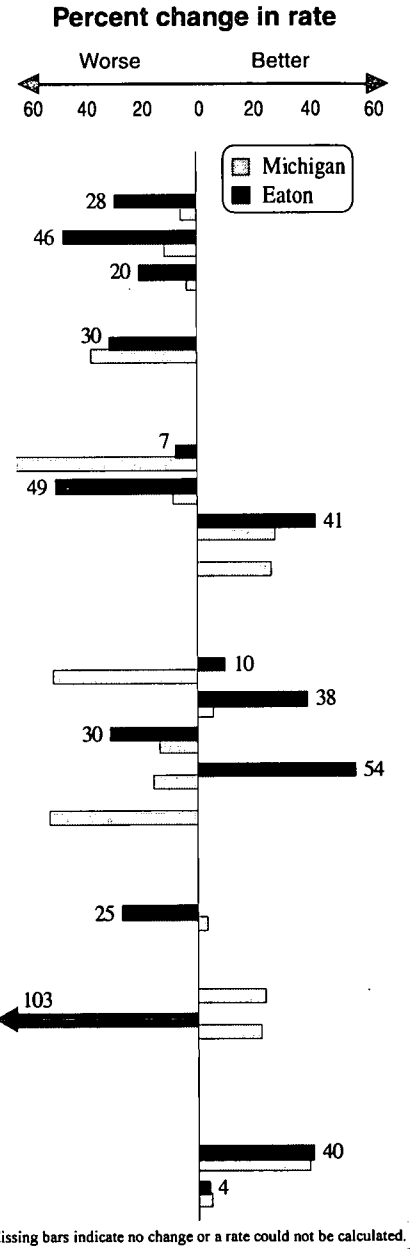
EATON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,086	8.0%	2,821	10.2%	6 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		744	10.4%	1,074	15.1%	8 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,342	7.1%	1,747	8.5%	6 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,856	13.5%	2,725	17.5%	4 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		61	5.1%	67	5.5%	38 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		63	5.3%	96	7.9%	67 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		9	7.9	6	4.7	1 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,164	46.0	1,117	41.3	14 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		158	6.2	105	3.9	6 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		51	2.0	71	2.6	8 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		35	1.3	16	0.6	2 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2	*	36	1.3	29 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	15.1	44	19.0	22 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	5	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	88	2.0%	195	4.1%	39 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		363	27.1%	457	37.8%	24 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		332	25.2%	359	26.2%	16 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

EMMET COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	28,677
➢ Total child population	7,411
-Ages 0-5	2,414
-Ages 6-12	2,962
-Ages 13-17	2,035
-African American	0.5%
-American Indian	3.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	95.8%
-Hispanic	0.8%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 7.1%

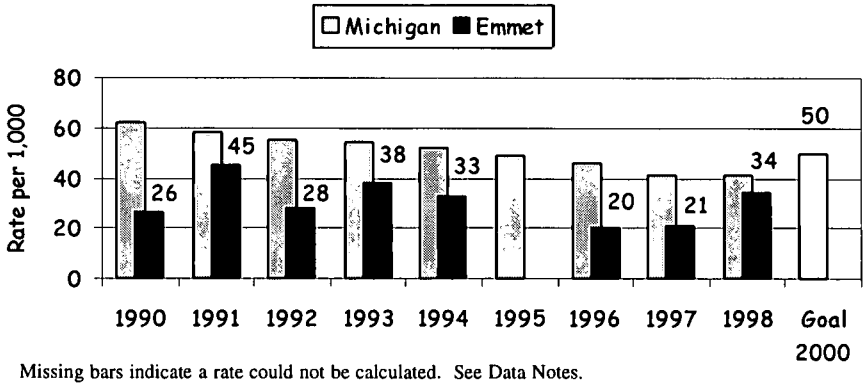
Median family income (1995) $34,480

Total births (1998) 372

➢ % nonmarital	28%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,400
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	26
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	322
-% in unregulated care[1]	24%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	297	4%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	81	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	29	1.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	49	23
◇ Males	51	22
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,455	18.8%
-MIChild	56	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	463	8%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	45	6

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	29	8.8

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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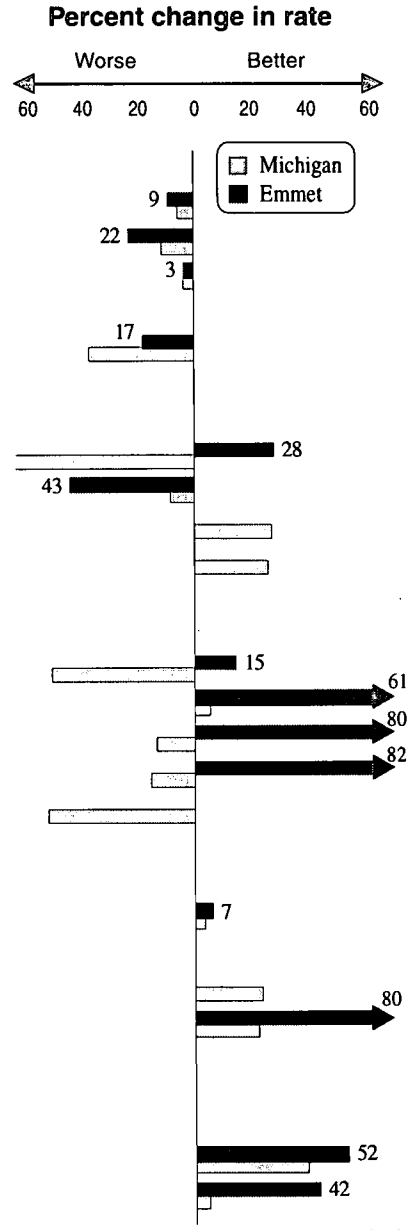
EMMET COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		792	11.7%	950	12.7%	14 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		275	13.6%	347	16.6%	12 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		517	10.9%	603	11.2%	15 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	885	23.1%	1,395	27.1%	22 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		14	3.9%	10	2.8%	7 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.0%	21	5.8%	19 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		474	73.1	461	62.2	36 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		149	23.0	66	8.9	39 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		65	10.1	15	2.1	4 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		44	6.0	8	1.0	5 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		12	1.9	5	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	18.3	10	17.1	12 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		60	4.4%	13	0.9%	2 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		100	26.2%	153	39.8%	20 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		92	24.9%	142	35.4%	3 *(of 80)*



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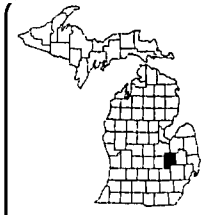
GENESEE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
5.5%
Median family income (1995)
$38,905

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	436,084
➢ Total child population	119,536
-Ages 0-5	37,556
-Ages 6-12	48,880
-Ages 13-17	33,100
-African American	27.8%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
-White	70.2%
-Hispanic	4.0%

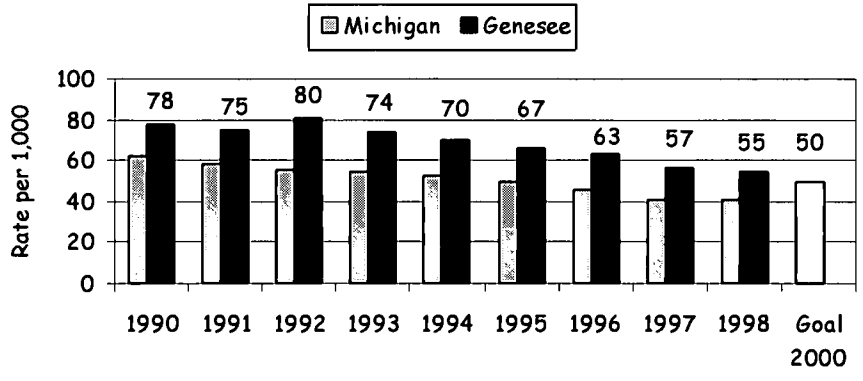
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	6,399
➢ % nonmarital	46%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	21%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	15,163
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$107
➢ Children in subsidized care	11,203
-% in unregulated care[1]	76%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	21,790	17%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	13,493	11%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,574	7.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	1,076	29
◇ Males	1,947	51
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	37,855	30.1%
-MIChild	564	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	10,238	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	2,356	20

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	170	3.2
➢ Property crime	896	16.7

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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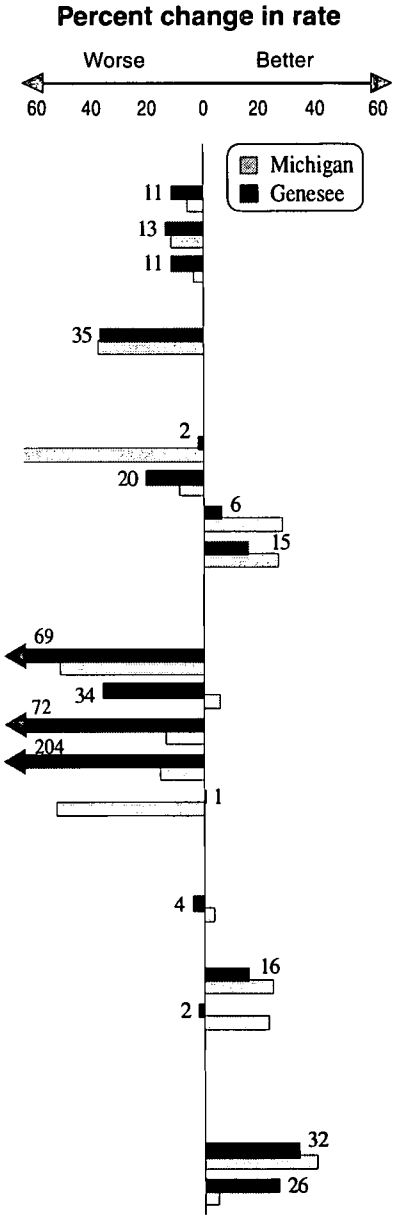
GENESEE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		29,368	24.0%	32,704	26.6%	75 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		11,221	31.2%	11,999	35.2%	78 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		18,147	21.0%	20,705	23.3%	71 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	20,919	27.3%	30,214	37.0%	51 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		236	3.5%	229	3.6%	20 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		536	8.0%	614	9.6%	76 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		87	13.1	78	12.2	27 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		36	38.5	31	32.6	13 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		6,073	50.0	10,091	84.4	62 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		1,446	11.9	1,915	16.0	70 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		421	3.5	714	6.0	49 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		178	1.5	539	4.5	57 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		115	0.9	112	0.9	20 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		407	35.6	361	36.9	64 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	34	91.7	24	77.3	13 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		954	4.5%	917	4.6%	51 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		1,362	22.0%	1,738	29.1%	54 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		864	14.7%	1,066	18.5%	48 *(of 80)*



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GLADWIN COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	25,333
➢ Total child population	6,451
-Ages 0-5	1,960
-Ages 6-12	2,606
-Ages 13-17	1,885
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	1.4%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.0%
Median family income (1995)
$26,494

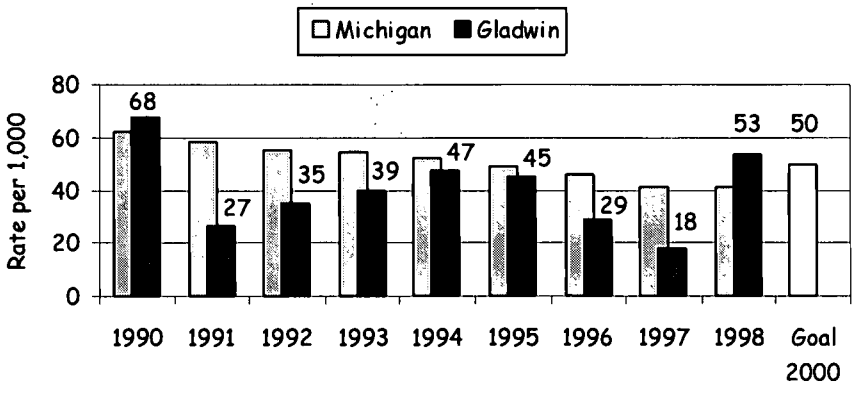
Total births (1998)

265

➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	619
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93
➢ Children in subsidized care	277
-% in unregulated care[1]	56%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	663	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	286	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	145	7.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	24	14
◇ Males	27	14
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,695	25.0%
-MIChild	47	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	524	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	79	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	9	3.0
➢ Property crime	47	15.5

[1]Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. [3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). [4]Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). [5]Social Security Income.

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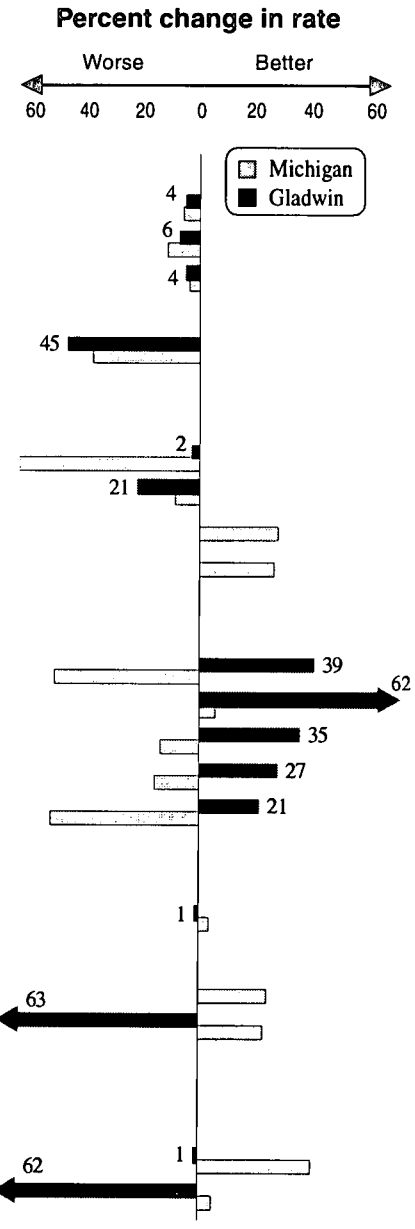
GLADWIN COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,599	27.4%	1,863	28.6%	79 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		544	32.0%	596	34.0%	76 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,055	25.5%	1,267	26.6%	77 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	959	28.1%	1,636	40.7%	63 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		30	10.3%	28	10.6%	66 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		16	5.6%	18	6.7%	42 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		618	111.8	438	67.9	44 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		101	18.3	45	7.0	27 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		25	4.5	19	2.9	13 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		17	2.6	12	1.9	18 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		6	1.1	6	0.9	17 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	21.9	12	22.2	31 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		38	3.6%	72	5.9%	70 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		63	20.5%	60	20.3%	77 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		53	19.0%	23	7.2%	80 *(of 80)*



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GOGEBIC COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.7%
Median family income (1995)
$25,361

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	17,097
➢ Total child population	3,629
-Ages 0-5	1,051
-Ages 6-12	1,469
-Ages 13-17	1,109
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	2.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	97.0%
-Hispanic	0.9%

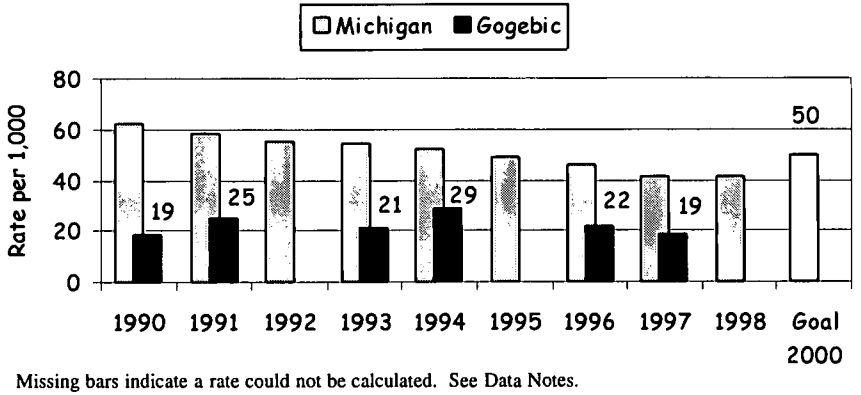
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	154
➢ % nonmarital	37%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	441
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86
➢ Children in subsidized care	169
-% in unregulated care[1]	51%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	603	16%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	280	8%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	77	7.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	7	*
◇ Males	12	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,255	32.4%
-MIChild	77	2.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	343	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	50	14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

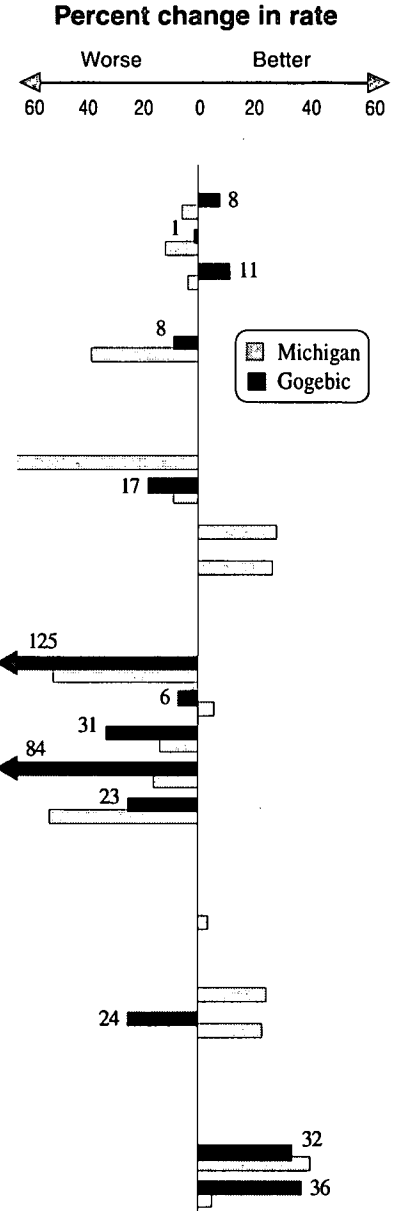
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	20	11.6

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

GOGEBIC COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		961	23.2%	840	21.3%	57 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		319	28.6%	283	28.9%	62 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		642	21.2%	557	18.8%	54 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,187	41.1%	1,152	44.4%	71 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		14	7.2%	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		15	7.7%	15	9.0%	73 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		199	48.1	393	108.3	75 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	10.6	41	11.3	50 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		22	5.2	25	6.8	58 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		6	1.7	12	3.2	39 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		12	3.0	13	3.7	53 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	23.9	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		19	2.0%	22	2.5%	9 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		61	30.7%	81	40.5%	19 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		31	12.8%	36	17.4%	55 *(of 80)*



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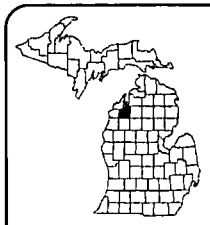
GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
3.6%
Median family income (1995)
$37,303

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	74,134
➢ Total child population	19,545
-Ages 0-5	6,228
-Ages 6-12	8,114
-Ages 13-17	5,203
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	1.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
-White	97.7%
-Hispanic	1.4%

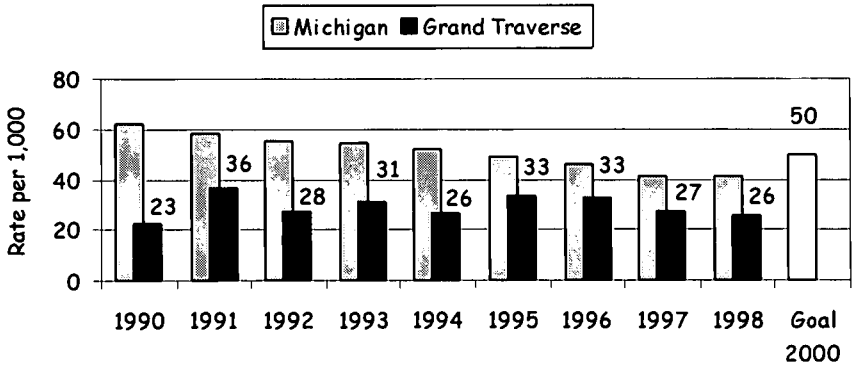
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 926

➢ % nonmarital	25%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	4,852
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	34
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$96
➢ Children in subsidized care	940
-% in unregulated care[1]	23%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	676	3%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	179	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	79	1.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	108	20
◇ Males	151	25
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	12,989	14.5%
-MIChild	118	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,942	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	169	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	23	2.7
➢ Property crime	237	27.5

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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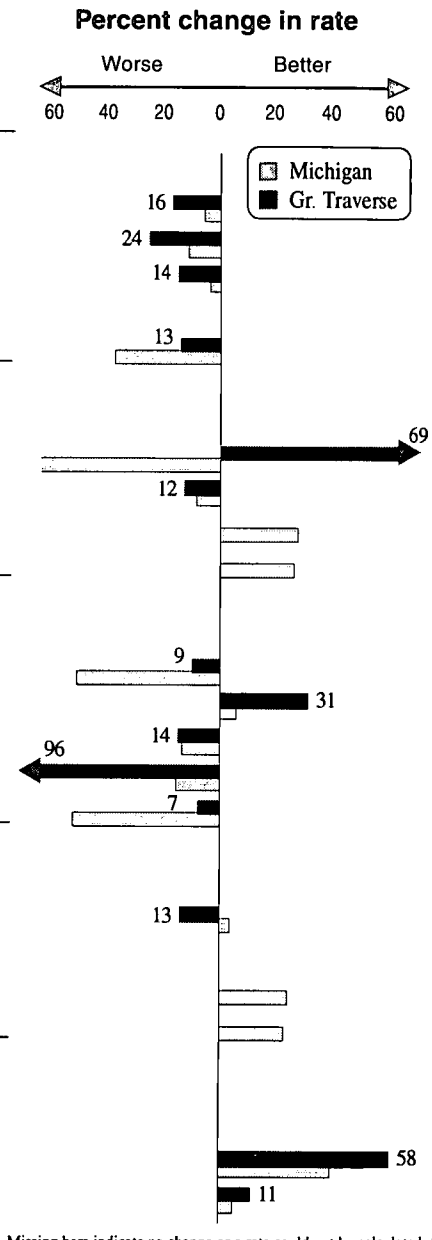
GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,740	9.8%	2,232	11.4%	8 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		667	12.6%	834	15.7%	9 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,073	8.6%	1,398	9.8%	9 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,387	22.4%	3,374	25.4%	18 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		99	10.5%	29	3.3%	11 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		42	4.4%	45	4.9%	8 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		7	7.7	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		709	41.4	886	45.3	18 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		144	8.4	114	5.8	19 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		57	3.3	74	3.8	23 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		19	1.0	38	1.9	19 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		17	1.0	20	1.0	22 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		22	15.3	26	17.3	15 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3	*	4	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		*	*	198	4.9%	58 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		282	27.5%	410	43.5%	11 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		203	20.8%	236	23.1%	29 *(of 80)*



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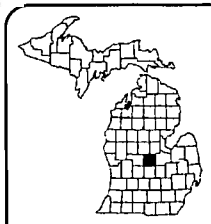
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

GRATIOT COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
4.5%
Median family income (1995)
$31,760

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	40,126
➢ Total child population	10,410
-Ages 0-5	3,035
-Ages 6-12	4,327
-Ages 13-17	3,048
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	7.0%

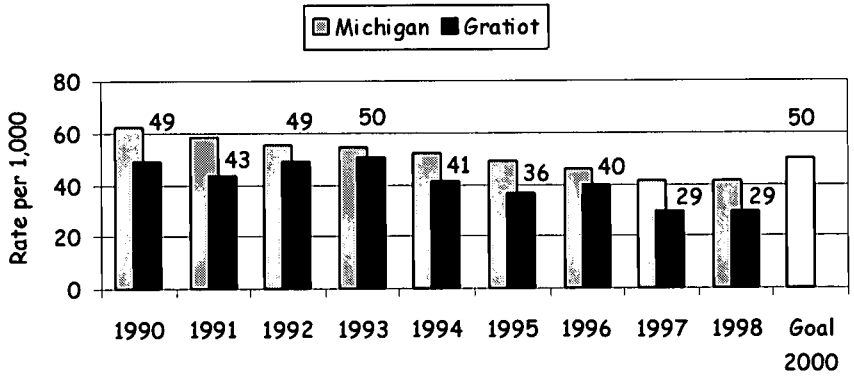
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	507
➢ % nonmarital	30%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,691
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88
➢ Children in subsidized care	404
-% in unregulated care[1]	53%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	615	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	255	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	222	7.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	55	18
◇ Males	111	33
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,062	18.5%
-MIChild	42	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,332	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	142	14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	5	*
➢ Property crime	56	11.3

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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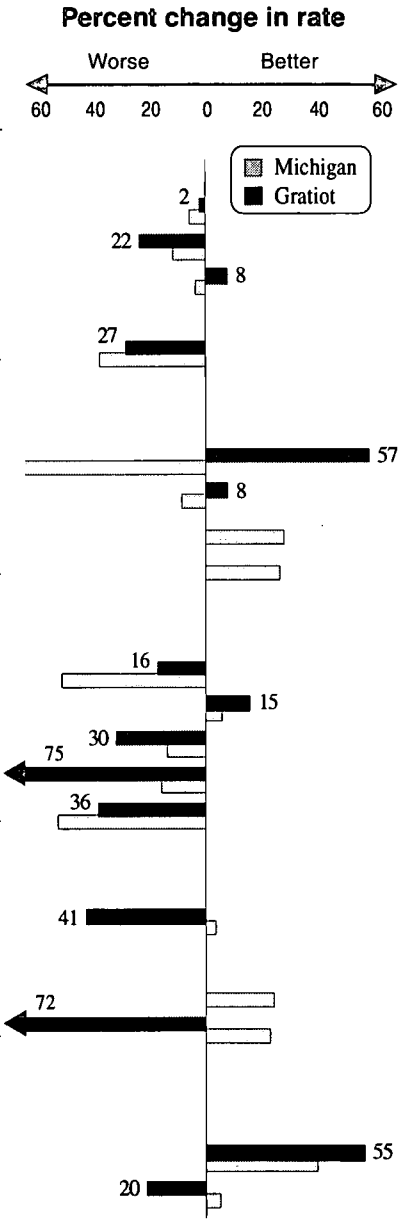
GRATIOT COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,864	17.5%	1,934	17.8%	32 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		643	22.0%	760	26.9%	51 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,221	15.8%	1,174	14.6%	31 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,058	25.2%	2,656	32.1%	33 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		31	5.7%	12	2.5%	3 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		34	6.3%	29	5.9%	20 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		546	50.6	611	58.7	32 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		98	9.1	80	7.7	35 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		34	3.1	43	4.1	28 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		13	1.2	22	2.1	25 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		10	1.0	14	1.3	27 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	17.6	21	24.9	37 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		48	2.1%	82	3.6%	32 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		123	19.9%	172	30.8%	49 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		119	18.2%	88	14.6%	72 *(of 80)*



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HILLSDALE COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.3%
Median family income (1995)
$32,951

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	46,614
➢ Total child population	12,744
-Ages 0-5	3,916
-Ages 6-12	5,180
-Ages 13-17	3,648
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	1.7%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

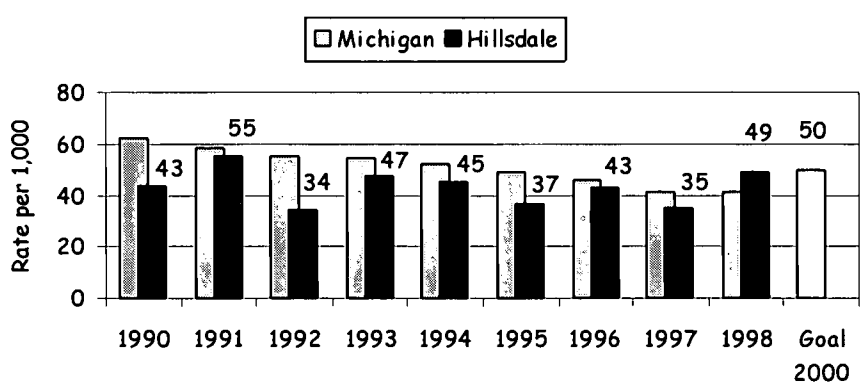
Total births (1998)

582

➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,212
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$103
➢ Children in subsidized care	384
-% in unregulated care[1]	43%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	625	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	297	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	357	9.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	46	12
◇ Males	129	32
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,044	15.1%
-MIChild	30	0.2%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,007	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	167	13

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	9	1.5
➢ Property crime	86	14.5

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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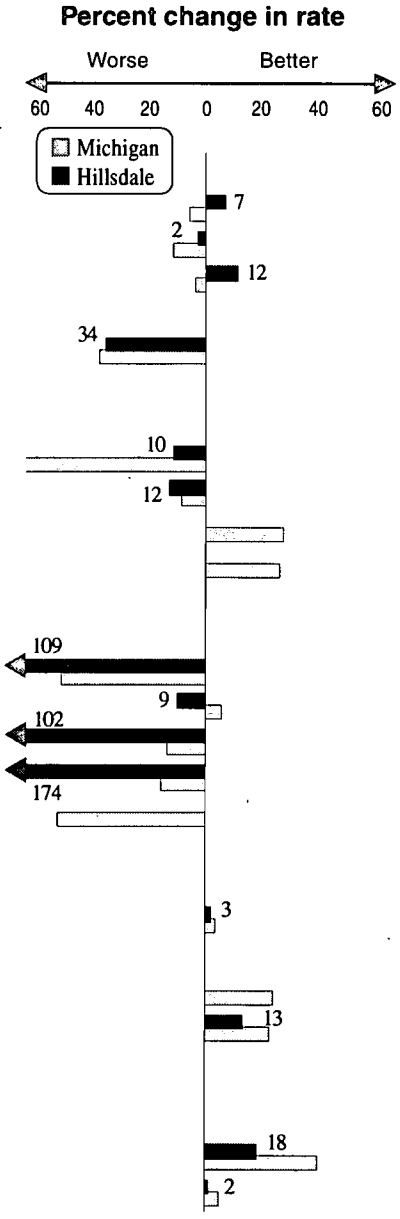
HILLSDALE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,216	17.9%	2,137	16.6%	28 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		785	21.5%	792	22.0%	30 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,431	16.4%	1,345	14.5%	28 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,706	23.0%	2,272	30.9%	30 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		47	7.5%	47	8.3%	58 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		36	5.7%	37	6.4%	35 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	4	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		633	52.0	1,386	108.8	77 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		137	11.3	157	12.3	58 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		33	2.7	71	5.5	43 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		21	1.7	58	4.6	58 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		0	*	4	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		31	28.8	29	28.0	45 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		156	7.3%	138	6.3%	74 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		130	21.2%	117	24.9%	71 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		76	13.0%	71	13.2%	75 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

HOUGHTON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.6%
Median family income (1995)
$26,014

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	35,719
➢ Total child population	7,790
-Ages 0-5	2,366
-Ages 6-12	3,140
-Ages 13-17	2,284
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%
-White	97.3%
-Hispanic	0.9%

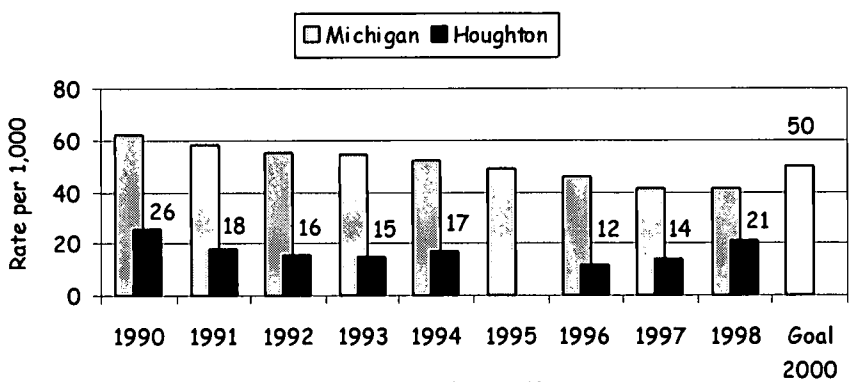
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	366
➢ % nonmarital	23%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,084
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$98
➢ Children in subsidized care	364
-% in unregulated care[1]	42%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	832	9%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	267	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	342	14.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	19	*
◇ Males	49	20
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,084	23.7%
-MIChild	67	0.8%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	546	9%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	68	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

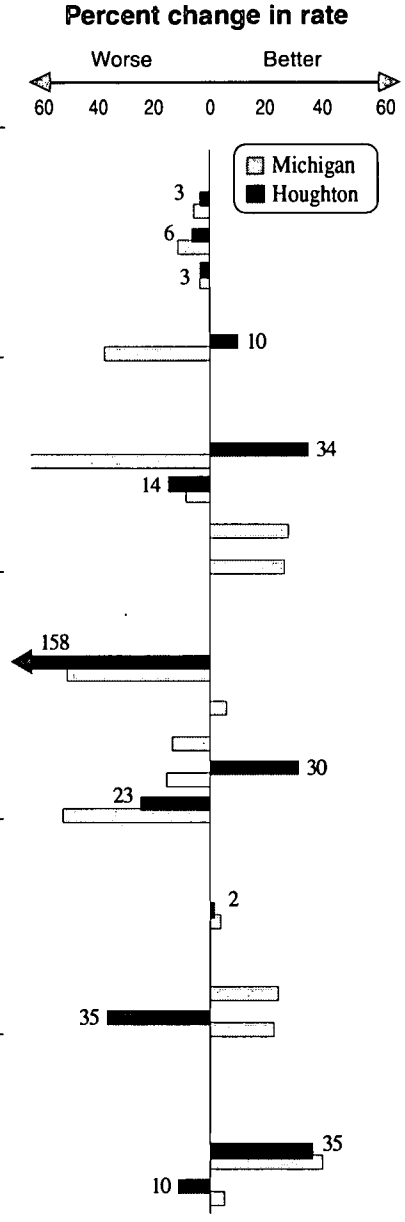
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	8	2.2
➢ Property crime	87	23.9

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

HOUGHTON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,654	20.6%	1,737	21.3%	57 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		610	26.2%	611	27.8%	57 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,044	18.3%	1,126	18.9%	56 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,189	41.1%	2,186	36.9%	50 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		16	3.6%	9	2.4%	2 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		20	4.5%	20	5.2%	12 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		169	18.9	380	48.8	24 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		29	3.2	21	2.6	3 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		25	2.8	24	2.9	10 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		12	1.5	8	1.0	4 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		10	1.1	11	1.3	31 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	13.2	9	13.0	5 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		45	2.7%	66	3.7%	33 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		129	28.4%	163	38.3%	22 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		130	27.1%	107	24.4%	21 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

HURON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.9%
Median family income (1995)
$30,395

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	35,303
➢ Total child population	9,162
-Ages 0-5	2,732
-Ages 6-12	3,787
-Ages 13-17	2,643
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	0.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	99.4%
-Hispanic	2.1%

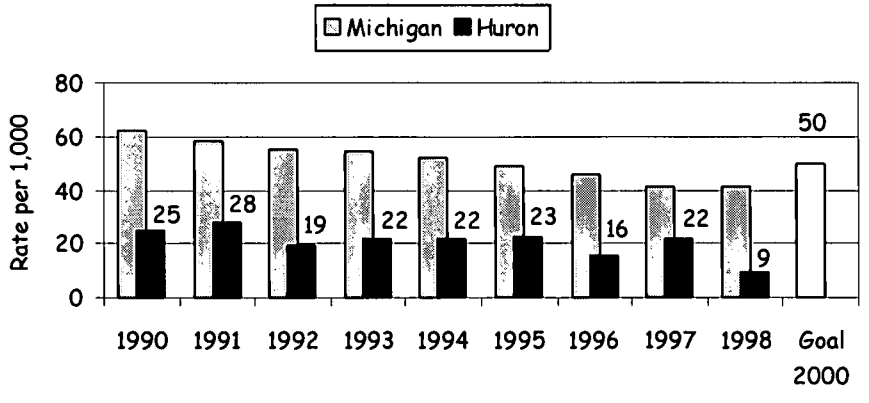
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	386
➢ % nonmarital	24%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	862
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	300
-% in unregulated care[1]	67%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	657	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	203	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	127	4.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	66	24
◇ Males	100	33
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,861	19.4%
-MIChild	46	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	799	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	48	5

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	34	8.0

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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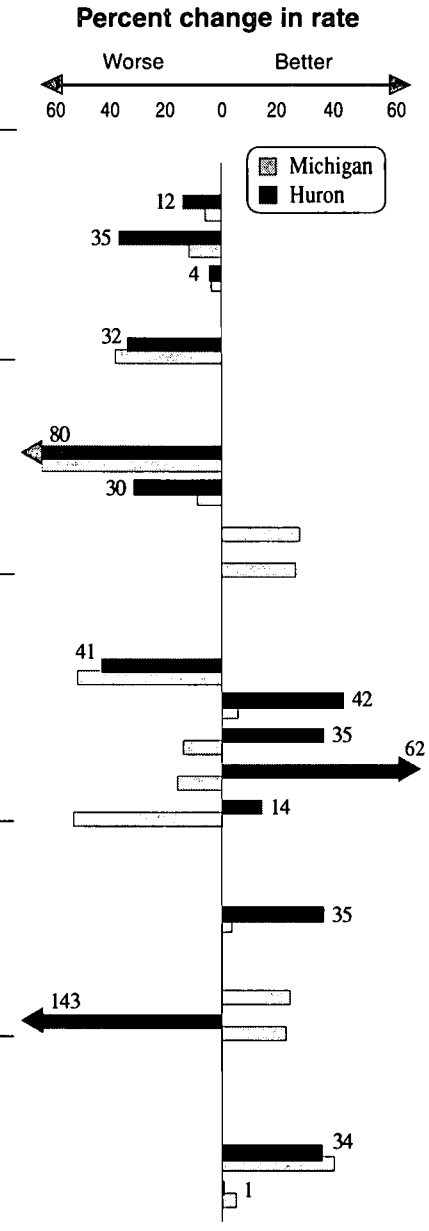
HURON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,612	16.9%	1,800	19.0%	40 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		522	19.8%	642	26.6%	50 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,090	15.8%	1,158	16.4%	41 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,494	25.7%	2,089	33.9%	40 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		19	3.9%	28	7.1%	51 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		21	4.3%	22	5.6%	18 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		396	42.1	543	59.3	33 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		119	12.6	67	7.3	30 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		49	5.2	31	3.3	16 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		23	2.5	9	1.0	3 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		20	2.2	17	1.9	39 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	17.7	9	11.5	3 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	31	1.6%	84	3.9%	38 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		115	26.5%	150	35.6%	29 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		152	30.6%	140	31.0%	6 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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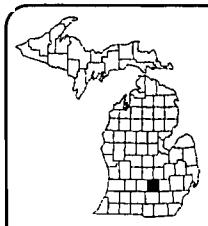
INGHAM COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
2.7%
Median family income (1995)
$36,620

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	285,214
➢ Total child population	68,878
-Ages 0-5	23,597
-Ages 6-12	27,715
-Ages 13-17	17,566
-African American	15.6%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9%
-White	79.6%
-Hispanic	8.6%

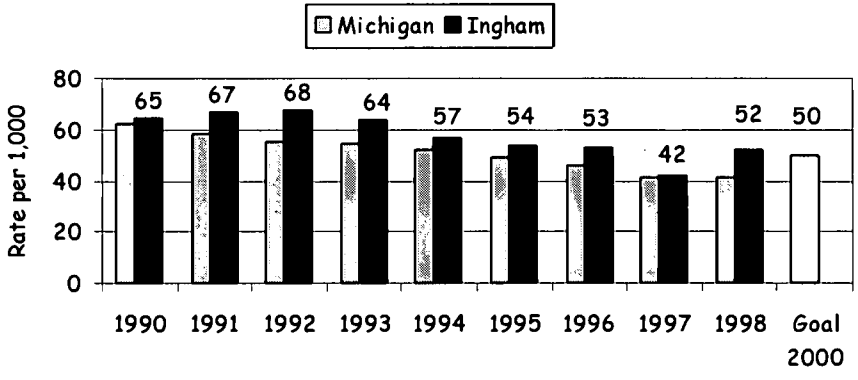
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 3,777

➢ % nonmarital	37%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	17%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	13,720
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	27
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$106
➢ Children in subsidized care	4,075
-% in unregulated care[1]	57%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	9,006	12%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	4,990	7%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	3,233	14.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	336	15
◇ Males	593	26
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	17,507	23.1%
-MIChild	300	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	7,089	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	1,057	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

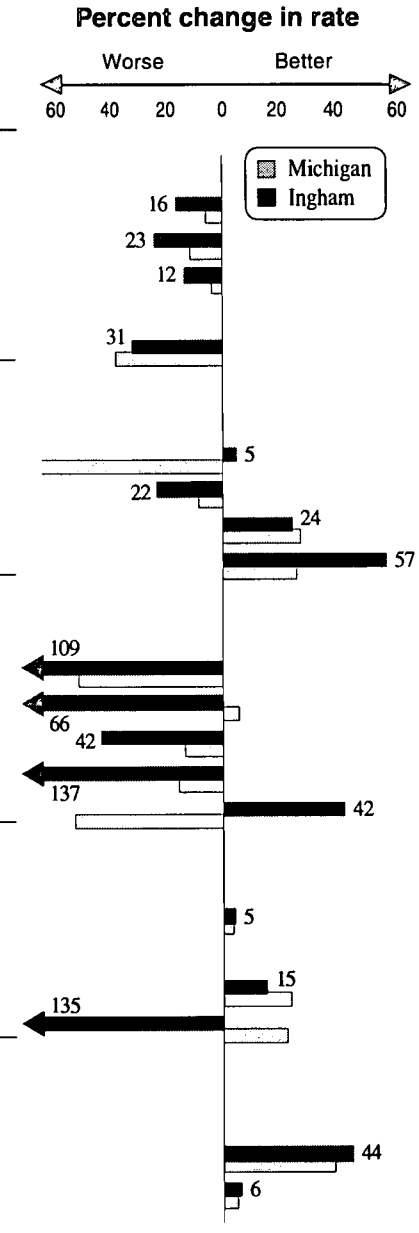
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	128	4.4
➢ Property crime	482	16.7

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

INGHAM COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		12,362	17.9%	14,535	20.7%	50 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		4,749	21.5%	5,636	26.4%	49 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		7,613	16.2%	8,899	18.2%	52 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	10,277	22.6%	14,130	29.5%	25 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		293	6.5%	242	6.2%	45 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		283	6.3%	302	7.7%	64 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		43	9.7	29	7.3	13 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		18	33.7	8	14.6	1 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		2,887	39.0	5,625	81.7	60 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		621	8.4	958	13.9	64 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		389	5.3	512	7.4	64 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		181	2.6	429	6.2	71 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		72	1.0	39	0.6	10 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		192	33.1	169	31.5	52 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	11	40.2	9	34.0	2 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		566	4.7%	1,522	11.0%	82 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		964	24.9%	1,222	36.0%	28 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		833	23.5%	878	25.0%	18 *(of 80)*



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ONIA COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	61,700
➢ Total child population	16,985
-Ages 0-5	5,242
-Ages 6-12	6,829
-Ages 13-17	4,914
-African American	0.8%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.3%
-Hispanic	3.5%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 4.4%

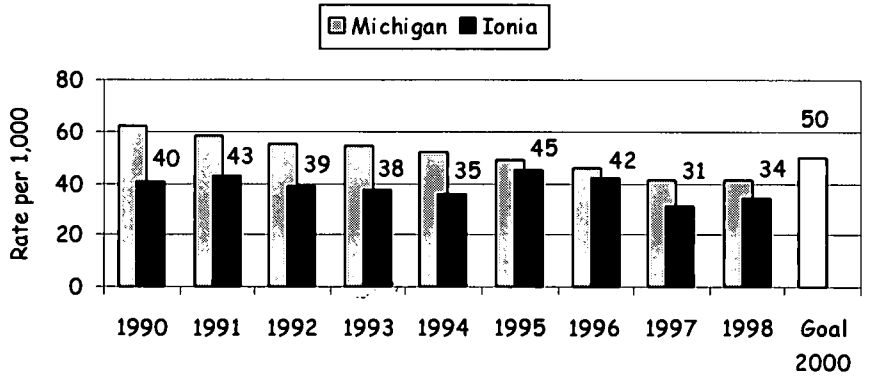
Median family income (1995) $36,357

Total births (1998) 821

➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	2,032
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$95
➢ Children in subsidized care	586
-% in unregulated care[1]	58%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,240	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	593	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	399	7.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	56	11
◇ Males	85	17
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,890	16.0%
-MIChild	84	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,808	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	144	8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

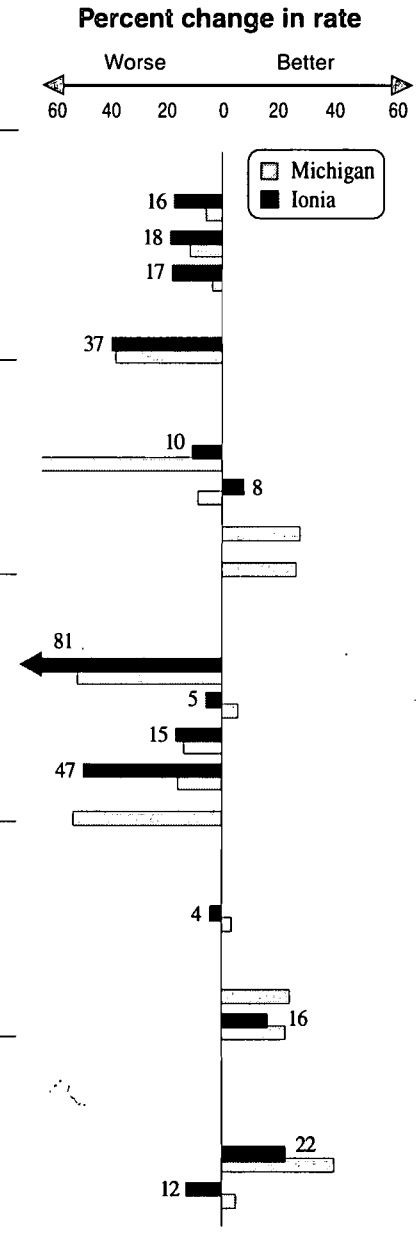
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	5	*
➢ Property crime	47	6.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

IONIA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,109	13.0%	2,566	15.1%	22 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		790	16.6%	916	19.6%	20 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,319	11.5%	1,650	13.4%	23 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,198	19.5%	3,251	26.7%	21 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		41	4.8%	43	5.3%	35 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		57	6.7%	50	6.2%	30 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		9	10.2	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	47.1	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		552	34.3	1,058	62.3	38 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		92	5.7	102	6.0	21 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		47	2.9	57	3.4	17 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		24	1.4	35	2.0	24 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		4	*	5	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	26.5	38	27.5	44 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		160	5.1%	157	4.3%	47 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		268	28.7%	300	35.1%	31 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		191	20.8%	175	18.2%	49 *(of 80)*



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IOSCO COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	25,111
➢ Total child population	5,926
-Ages 0-5	1,821
-Ages 6-12	2,478
-Ages 13-17	1,627
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.3%
-Hispanic	1.8%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

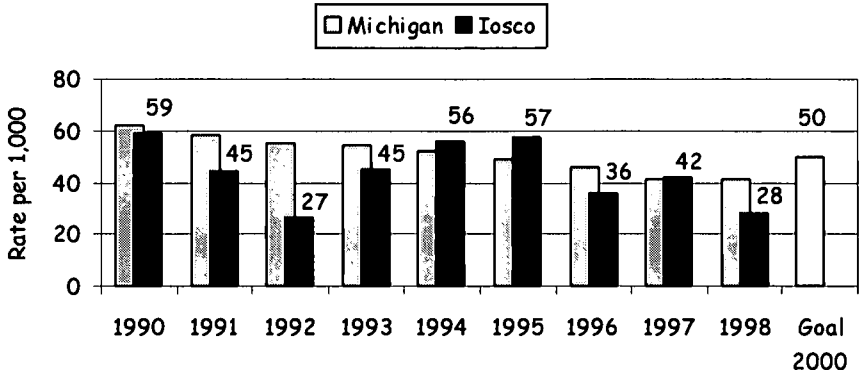
Unemployment rate (1999)
8.2%
Median family income (1995)
$24,546

Total births (1998)

	288
➢ % nonmarital	36%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	985
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	91
➢ Children in subsidized care	431
-% in unregulated care[1]	41%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	719	12%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	290	5%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	102	4.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	37	20
◇ Males	76	38
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,705	27.5%
-MIChild	65	1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	886	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	74	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	6	2.2
➢ Property crime	38	14.2

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

IOSCO COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,421	17.8%	1,521	22.7%	61 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		510	19.0%	533	25.6%	44 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		911	17.2%	988	21.4%	65 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,048	31.2%	3,073	47.8%	77 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		12	2.2%	13	4.7%	32 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		27	4.9%	17	6.1%	29 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		6	11.4	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		311	39.2	460	77.6	53 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		75	9.5	86	14.5	65 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		26	3.2	54	9.2	74 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		7	1.1	24	4.1	50 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		16	2.1	20	3.4	51 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		12	19.7	9	19.9	24 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		32	1.8%	102	5.9%	69 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		107	20.4%	116	25.9%	69 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		99	21.8%	128	23.1%	28 *(of 80)*

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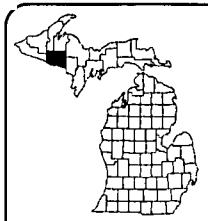
IRON COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
6.6%
Median family income (1995)
$23,561

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	12,883
➢ Total child population	2,690
-Ages 0-5	736
-Ages 6-12	1,142
-Ages 13-17	812
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	1.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.1%
-Hispanic	1.3%

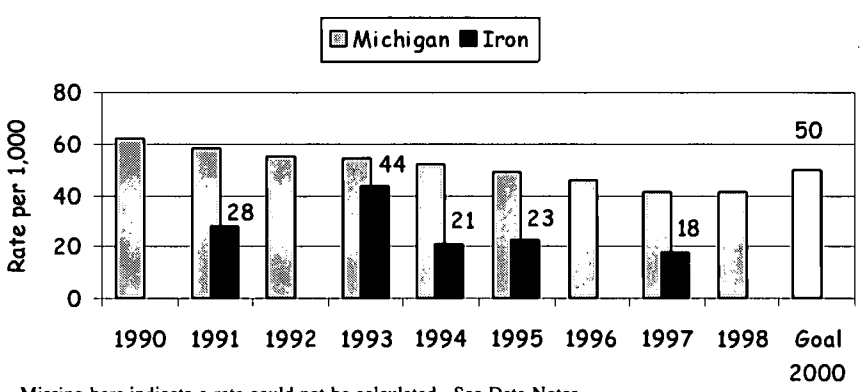
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	113
➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	412
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94
➢ Children in subsidized care	142
-% in unregulated care[1]	46%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	299	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	172	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	56	7.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	13	*
◇ Males	10	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	761	27.1%
-MIChild	46	1.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	278	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	29	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

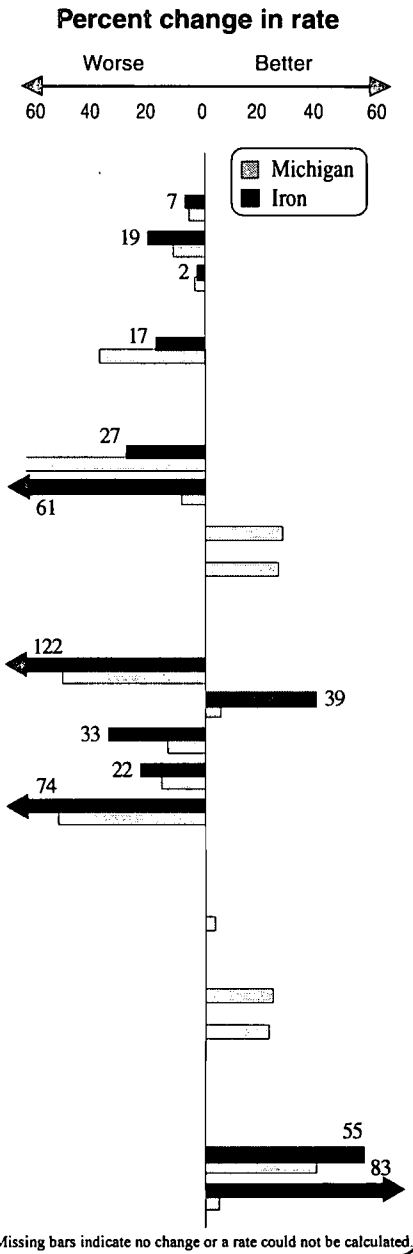
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	22	16.8

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

IRON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		578	19.5%	595	20.8%	54 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		190	25.0%	202	29.8%	66 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		388	17.6%	393	18.0%	50 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	656	30.6%	823	35.7%	44 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		6	4.5%	6	5.7%	42 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		6	4.7%	8	7.6%	59 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		0	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		172	59.7	357	132.7	80 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	27.4	45	16.7	72 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		16	5.4	19	7.2	62 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		7	2.5	8	3.1	37 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		7	2.3	11	4.1	56 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	22.8	4	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		4	*	17	2.5%	10 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		55	31.1%	75	48.1%	5 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		31	16.3%	52	29.9%	7 *(of 80)*



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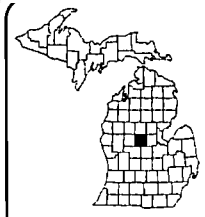
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

SABELLA COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
3.2%
Median family income (1995)
$31,201

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	58,026
➢ Total child population	13,328
-Ages 0-5	4,283
-Ages 6-12	5,396
-Ages 13-17	3,649
-African American	1.1%
-American Indian	3.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3%
-White	94.3%
-Hispanic	2.4%

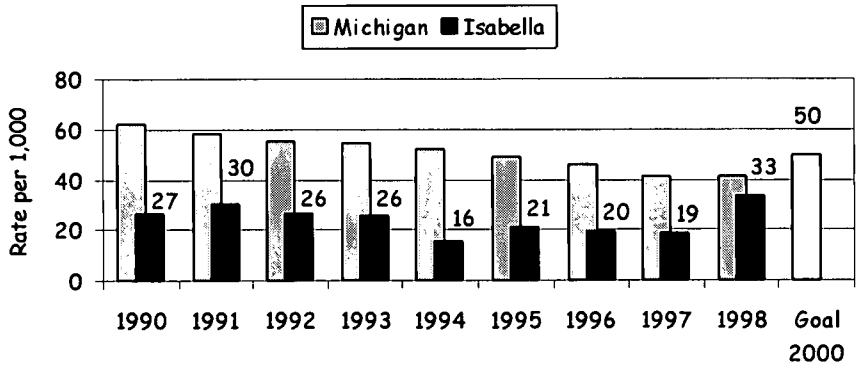
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 651

➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,918
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93
➢ Children in subsidized care	550
-% in unregulated care[1]	49%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	982	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	366	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	220	5.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	65	16
◇ Males	105	26
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,739	17.5%
-MIChild	46	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,059	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	202	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	5	*
➢ Property crime	77	12.9

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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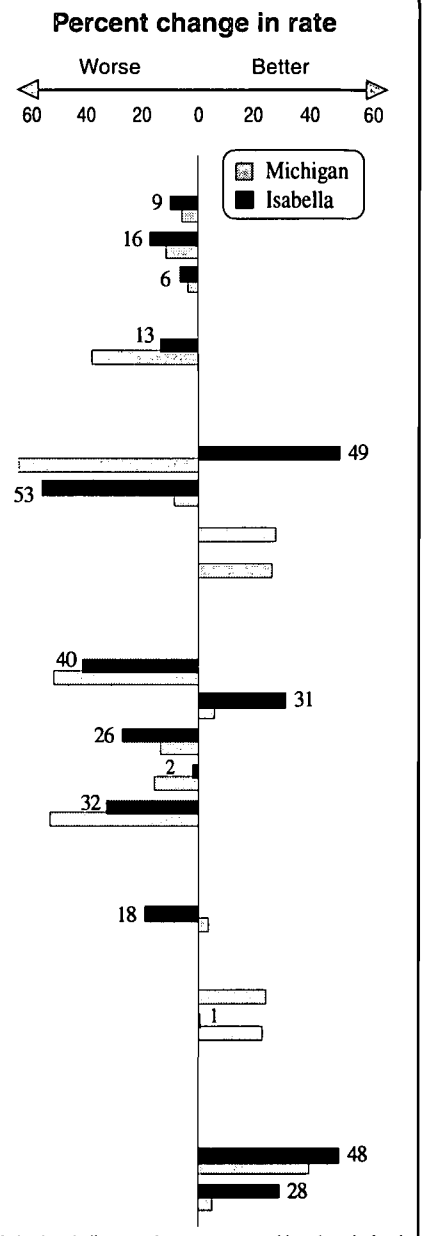
ISABELLA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,219	17.6%	2,607	19.2%	44 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		777	20.7%	920	24.0%	34 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,442	16.3%	1,687	17.3%	45 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,335	22.8%	1,775	25.7%	19 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		43	6.6%	21	3.4%	14 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		27	4.1%	40	6.3%	33 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		686	47.1	878	65.9	39 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		115	7.9	73	5.5	17 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		54	3.7	63	4.7	37 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		42	3.2	43	3.2	40 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		11	0.8	13	1.0	21 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		19	17.1	22	20.3	27 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		54	3.2%	57	3.2%	26 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		118	23.0%	150	34.0%	35 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		75	15.7%	103	20.2%	41 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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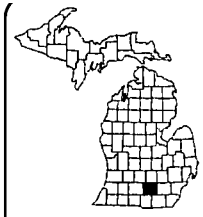
JACKSON COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
3.5%
Median family income (1995)
$35,963

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	156,157
➢ Total child population	39,286
-Ages 0-5	12,552
-Ages 6-12	15,766
-Ages 13-17	10,968
-African American	8.2%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	90.5%
-Hispanic	2.6%

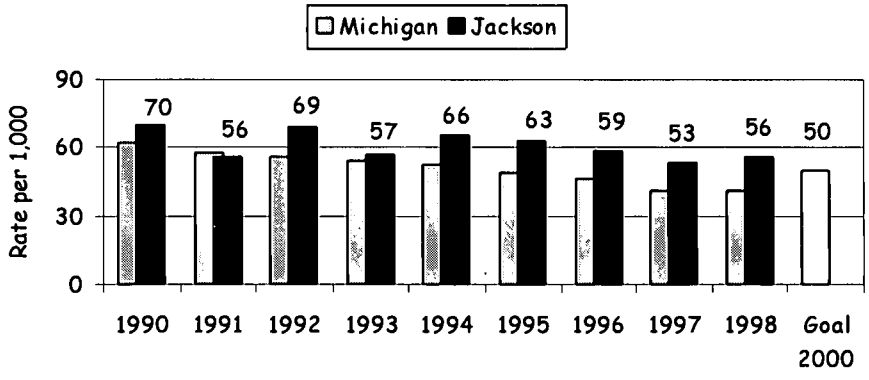
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	2,052
➢ % nonmarital	39%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	17%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	5,647
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$102
➢ Children in subsidized care	1,792
-% in unregulated care[1]	49%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	4,097	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	2,242	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	805	6.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	332	28
◇ Males	648	52
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	9,270	22.5%
-MIChild	195	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,577	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	597	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

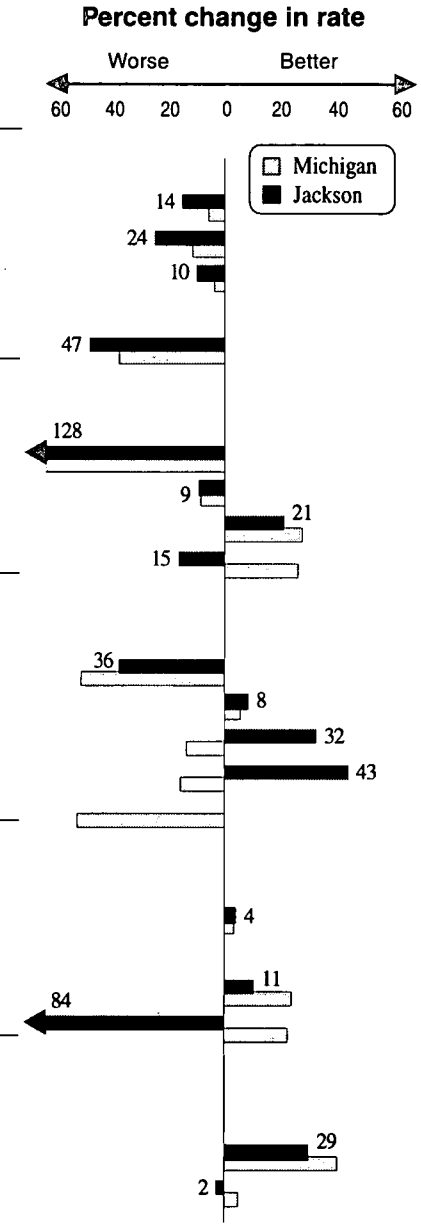
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	20	1.1
➢ Property crime	140	7.9

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

JACKSON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		6,222	16.0%	7,219	18.2%	36 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		2,249	19.0%	2,646	23.5%	32 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		3,973	14.7%	4,573	16.1%	36 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	5,240	22.4%	8,883	32.9%	37 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		159	7.5%	352	17.1%	70 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		140	6.6%	148	7.2%	54 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		26	12.3	20	9.7	23 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	27.3	10	31.5	11 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,888	49.3	2,631	67.0	42 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		446	11.7	419	10.7	47 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		325	8.5	226	5.8	48 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		288	7.3	165	4.2	52 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		1	*	18	0.4	1 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		125	36.3	110	34.7	60 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7	65.5	6	58.5	9 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		240	3.9%	465	7.2%	78 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		382	20.5%	478	26.4%	67 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		327	17.4%	309	17.0%	58 *(of 80)*



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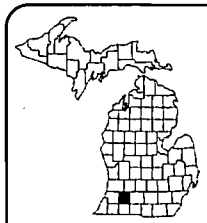
KALAMAZOO COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
2.9%
Median family income (1995)
$37,864

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	229,660
➢ Total child population	55,097
-Ages 0-5	18,646
-Ages 6-12	22,008
-Ages 13-17	14,443
-African American	15.1%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.9%
-White	82.4%
-Hispanic	3.4%

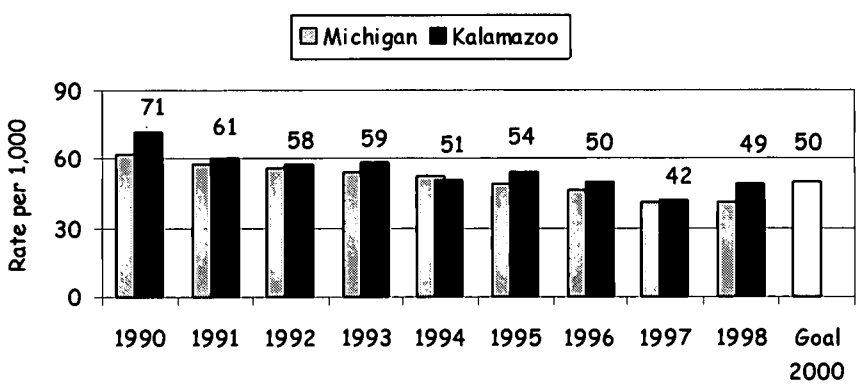
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 3,183

➢ % nonmarital	37%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	16%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	10,097
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$103
➢ Children in subsidized care	3,276
-% in unregulated care[1]	58%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	6,720	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,469	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,335	7.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	308	18
◇ Males	465	26
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	12,067	20.2%
-MIChild	206	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,512	10%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	663	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	46	2.0
➢ Property crime	390	16.6

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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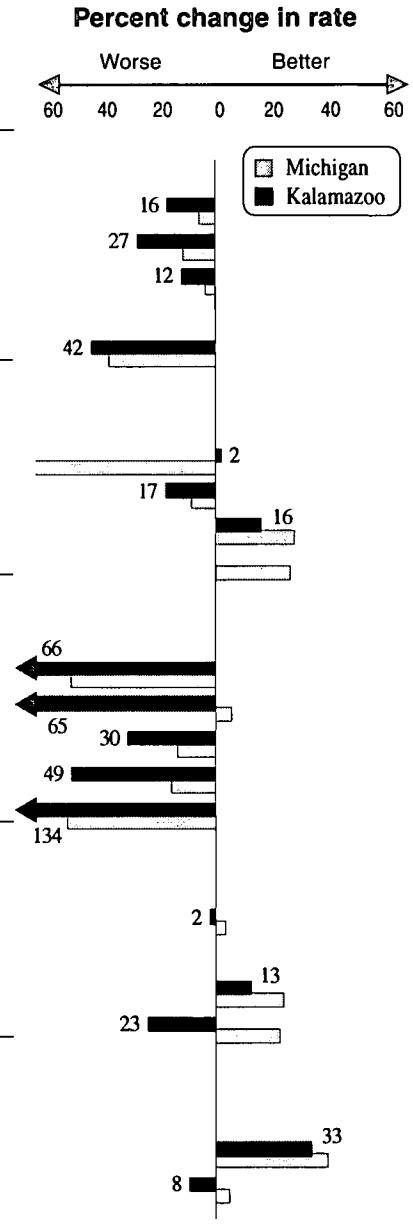
KALAMAZOO COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		7,894	14.3%	9,369	16.6%	28 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		3,001	17.1%	3,600	21.6%	26 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		4,893	13.0%	5,769	14.5%	28 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	7,409	22.7%	10,855	32.4%	35 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		156	4.7%	144	4.6%	31 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		222	6.7%	244	7.8%	65 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		36	10.9	29	9.1	21 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		10	25.1	11	25.2	8 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		3,031	53.4	4,879	88.6	64 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		652	11.5	1,045	19.0	77 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		345	6.1	435	7.9	70 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		213	3.9	318	5.8	68 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		30	0.5	68	1.2	26 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		140	30.4	132	31.0	50 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		10	52.6	8	45.9	6 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	194	2.5%	261	3.1%	21 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		692	26.4%	889	35.0%	32 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		525	22.4%	505	20.5%	37 *(of 80)*



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KALKASKA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.1%
Median family income (1995)
$30,073

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	15,568
➢ Total child population	4,450
-Ages 0-5	1,315
-Ages 6-12	1,862
-Ages 13-17	1,273
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	98.7%
-Hispanic	1.5%

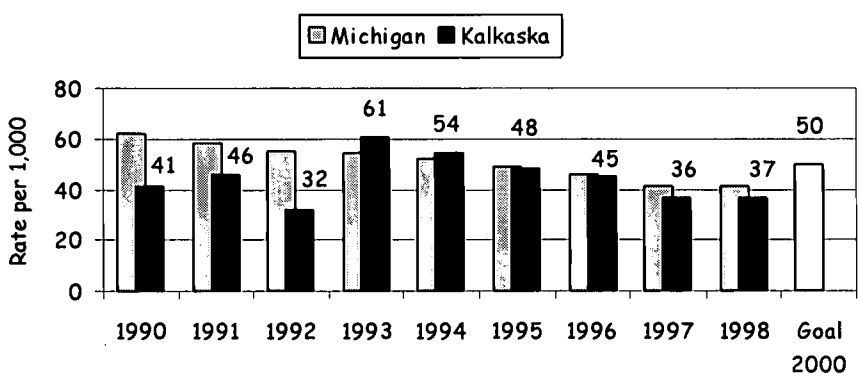
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	177
➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	623
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91
➢ Children in subsidized care	285
-% in unregulated care[1]	40%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	304	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	83	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	11	0.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	26	22
◇ Males	29	23
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,122	24.2%
-MIChild	33	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	351	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	55	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	3	*
➢ Property crime	23	11.1

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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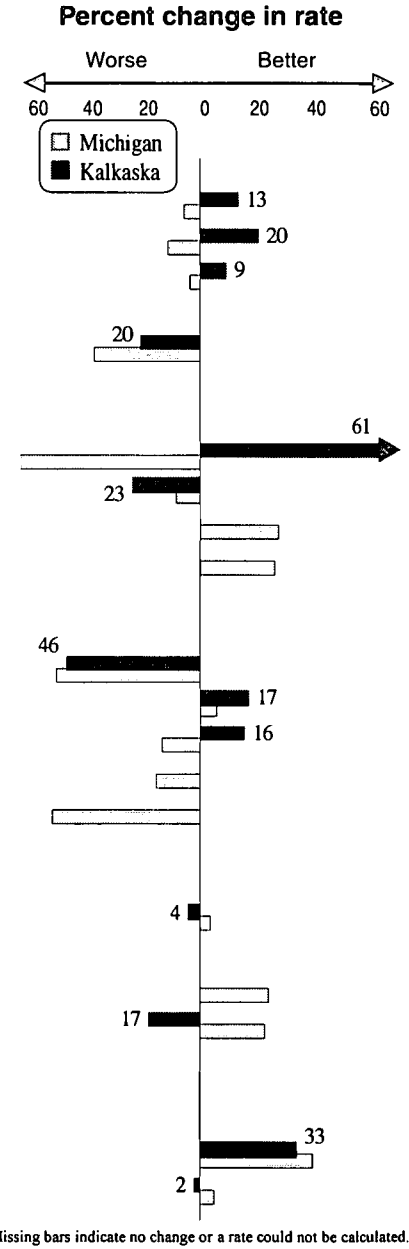
KALKASKA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		915	22.9%	899	19.9%	47 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		303	27.0%	258	21.6%	26 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		612	21.3%	641	19.3%	58 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	901	30.1%	1,041	36.2%	47 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		22	10.9%	8	4.2%	27 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		11	5.4%	13	6.6%	39 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		354	91.5	594	133.5	81 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		87	22.5	83	18.7	76 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		26	6.7	25	5.6	46 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		4	*	16	3.5	43 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2	*	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	29.6	11	30.7	49 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		20	2.7%	26	3.1%	23 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		32	14.0%	41	18.6%	79 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		43	17.3%	39	17.0%	59 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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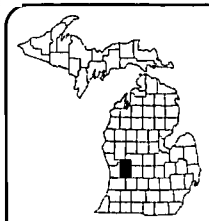
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KENT COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
3.1%
Median family income (1995)
$39,240

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	545,166
➢ Total child population	151,171
-Ages 0-5	53,067
-Ages 6-12	61,015
-Ages 13-17	37,089
-African American	12.4%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.9%
-White	84.9%
-Hispanic	7.4%

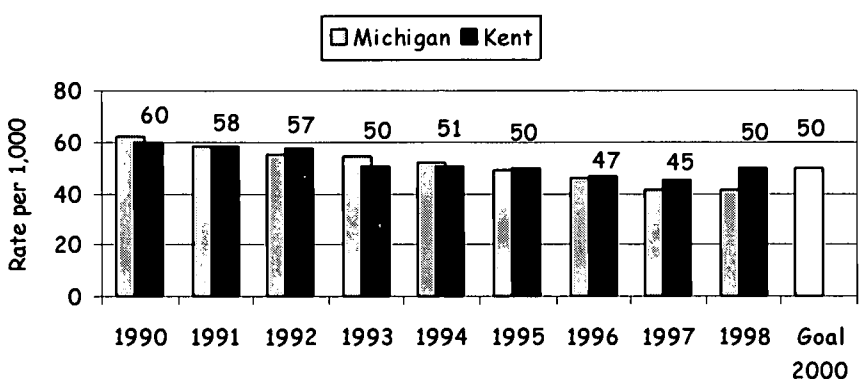
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 9,155

➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	24,973
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$106
➢ Children in subsidized care	7,682
-% in unregulated care[1]	56%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	12,939	8%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	5,640	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	9,070	17.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	666	14
◇ Males	1,286	27
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	28,894	18.2%
-MIChild	550	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	14,214	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	2,441	16

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	318	5.1
➢ Property crime	1,925	31.1

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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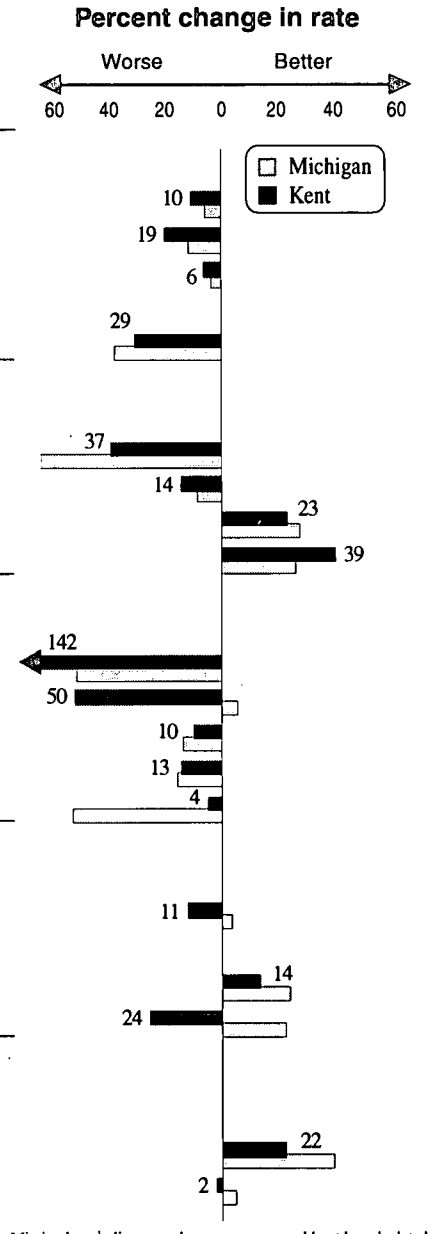
KENT COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		18,374	12.8%	21,490	14.1%	18 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		7,043	15.1%	8,367	18.0%	17 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		11,331	11.7%	13,123	12.4%	17 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	17,951	23.8%	29,022	30.8%	28 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		365	4.1%	513	5.7%	41 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		534	6.0%	621	6.9%	45 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		87	9.9	69	7.6	14 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	36.4	27	22.2	7 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		3,067	22.3	8,127	53.8	28 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		790	5.7	1,296	8.6	38 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		555	4.0	667	4.4	33 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		366	2.4	415	2.7	32 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		65	0.5	75	0.5	5 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		349	32.3	378	35.9	63 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		20	52.6	16	45.5	5 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	599	3.2%	893	3.9%	37 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		2,346	34.3%	2,712	41.9%	15 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		1,764	28.9%	1,903	28.5%	11 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KEWEENAW COUNTY

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	2,077
➢ Total child population	391
-Ages 0-5	114
-Ages 6-12	156
-Ages 13-17	121
-African American	0.0%
-American Indian	0.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
-White	98.7%
-Hispanic	2.0%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

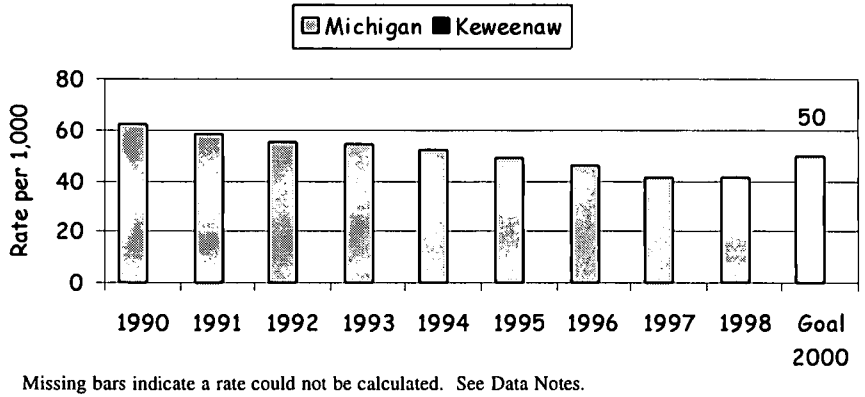
Unemployment rate (1999)
8.6%
Median family income (1995)
$21,981

Total births (1998) 30

➢ % nonmarital	17%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	97
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	36
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84
➢ Children in subsidized care	18
-% in unregulated care[1]	28%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	27	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	10	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	25	19.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	1	*
◇ Males	1	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	113	27.2%
-MIChild	7	1.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	0	*
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	6	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	0	*

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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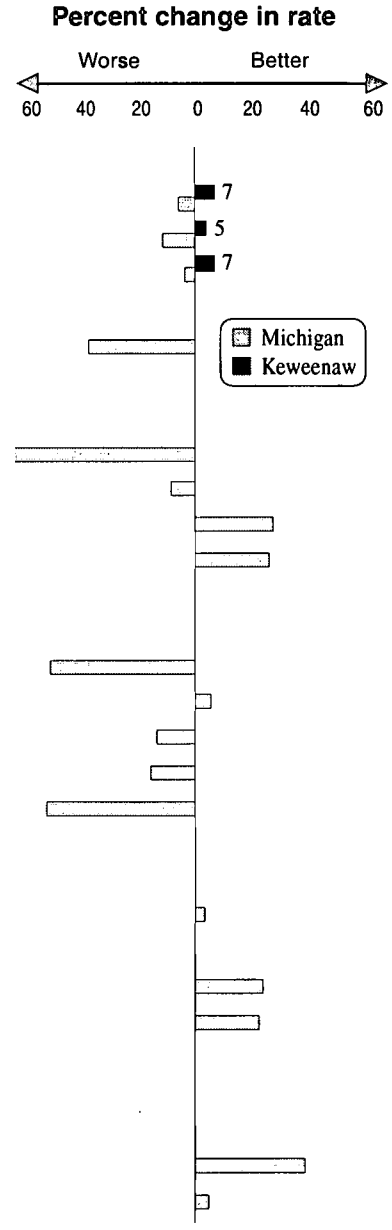
KEWEENAW COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		66	19.5%	71	18.1%	35 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		22	25.7%	22	24.5%	41 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		44	17.4%	49	16.2%	37 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	0	*	0	*	* *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		1	*	1	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		0	*	1	*	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		0	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		0	*	8	20.5	1 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		0	*	*	*	* *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		0	*	*	*	* *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		*	*	*	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		*	*	*	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		0	*	0	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	*	*	*	*	* *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		2	100.0%	*	*	* *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		*	*	*	*	* *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

LAKE COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.8%
Median family income (1995)
$21,038

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	10,475
➢ Total child population	2,536
-Ages 0-5	779
-Ages 6-12	1,057
-Ages 13-17	700
-African American	16.8%
-American Indian	1.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	81.6%
-Hispanic	1.7%

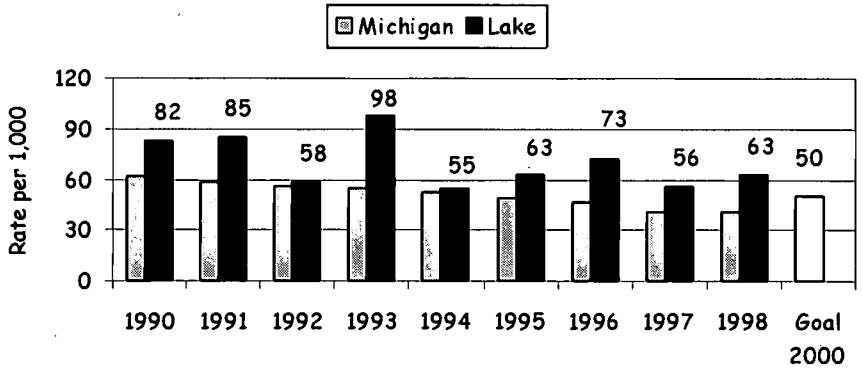
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	134
➢ % nonmarital	51%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	19%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	250
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86
➢ Children in subsidized care	154
-% in unregulated care[1]	62%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	464	18%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	259	10%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	50	6.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	6	*
◇ Males	19	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,011	38.3%
-MIChild	13	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	140	18%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	73	29

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

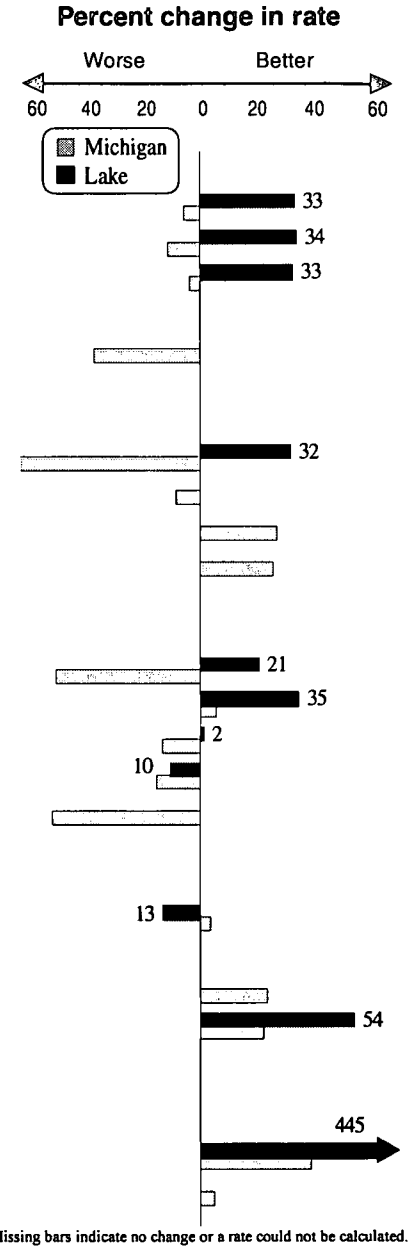
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	12	10.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

LAKE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,130	53.1%	853	35.4%	83 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		356	56.9%	249	37.5%	81 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		774	51.5%	604	34.6%	83 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	709	84.7%	649	84.9%	82 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		15	13.2%	11	9.0%	63 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		5	*	10	8.4%	72 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		210	102.2	205	80.8	59 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		47	22.9	38	15.0	67 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		28	13.8	34	13.5	79 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		18	6.9	19	7.6	74 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		5	*	10	3.8	54 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	46.0	10	51.9	71 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		20	9.2%	7	4.3%	45 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		2	3.3%	10	17.9%	81 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		*	1.7%	*	6.7%	* *(of 80)*



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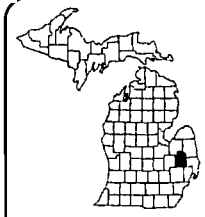
LAPEER COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999) 4.0%

Median family income (1995) $45,424

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	88,270
➢ Total child population	25,338
-Ages 0-5	7,180
-Ages 6-12	10,556
-Ages 13-17	7,602
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	98.6%
-Hispanic	3.6%

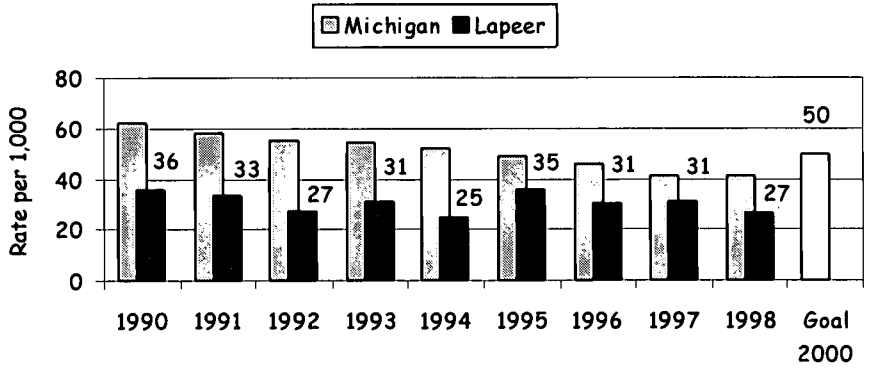
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 1,091

➢ % nonmarital	23%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	2,202
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$106
➢ Children in subsidized care	596
-% in unregulated care[1]	49%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	910	3%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	386	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	92	1.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	66	10
◇ Males	137	19
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,870	10.8%
-MIChild	111	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,687	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	101	4

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	12	1.0
➢ Property crime	88	7.2

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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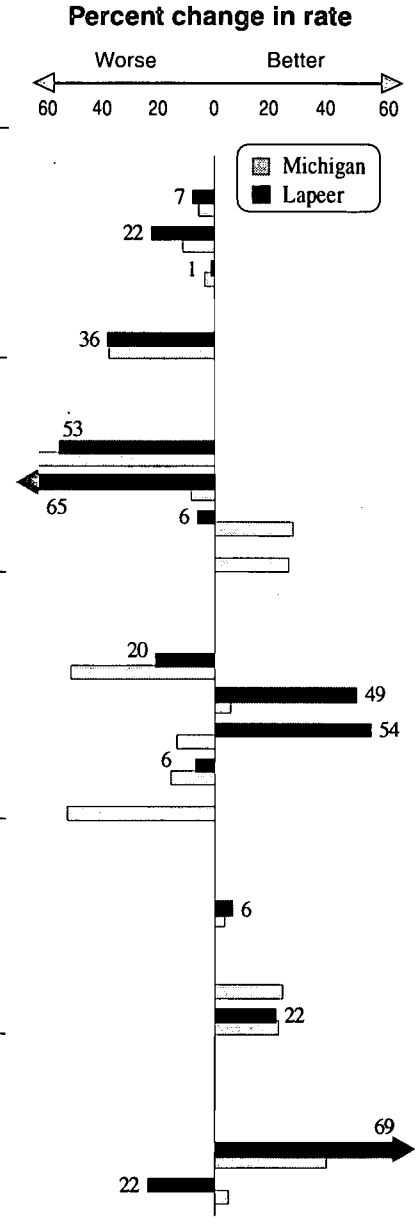
LAPEER COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,169	9.7%	2,647	10.4%	7 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		766	13.1%	997	15.9%	10 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,403	8.5%	1,650	8.6%	8 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,908	14.2%	2,945	19.3%	8 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		27	2.7%	46	4.2%	26 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		49	4.8%	88	8.0%	68 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		9	8.6	10	9.1	22 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		665	30.7	936	36.9	9 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		189	8.7	113	4.5	10 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		84	3.9	46	1.8	2 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		31	1.2	33	1.3	9 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		10	0.5	0	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		37	18.3	38	17.2	13 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7	104.3	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		208	5.3%	178	4.2%	42 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		257	22.5%	394	38.1%	23 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		283	24.7%	226	19.1%	46 *(of 80)*



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LEELANAU COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.3%
Median family income (1995)
$38,252

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	19,142
➢ Total child population	4,781
-Ages 0-5	1,565
-Ages 6-12	1,946
-Ages 13-17	1,270
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	4.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	95.1%
-Hispanic	2.3%

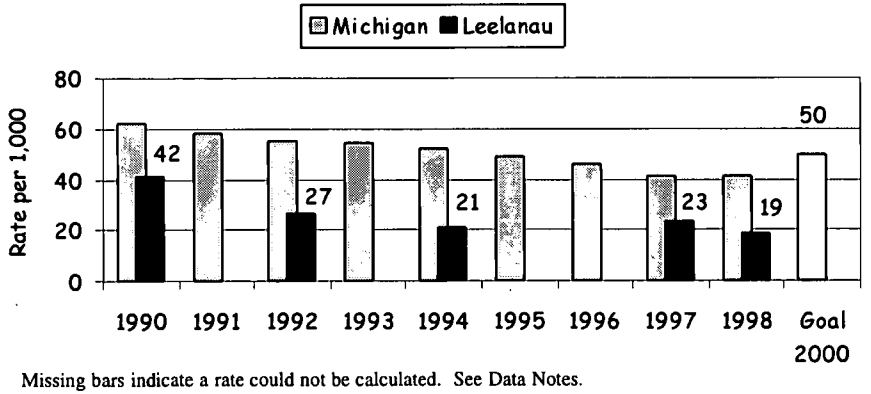
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 189

➢ % nonmarital	24%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	5%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	982
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	28
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$98
➢ Children in subsidized care	175
-% in unregulated care[1]	29%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	241	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	48	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	10	0.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	19	*
◇ Males	30	20
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	855	17.2%
-MIChild	29	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	262	10%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	32	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

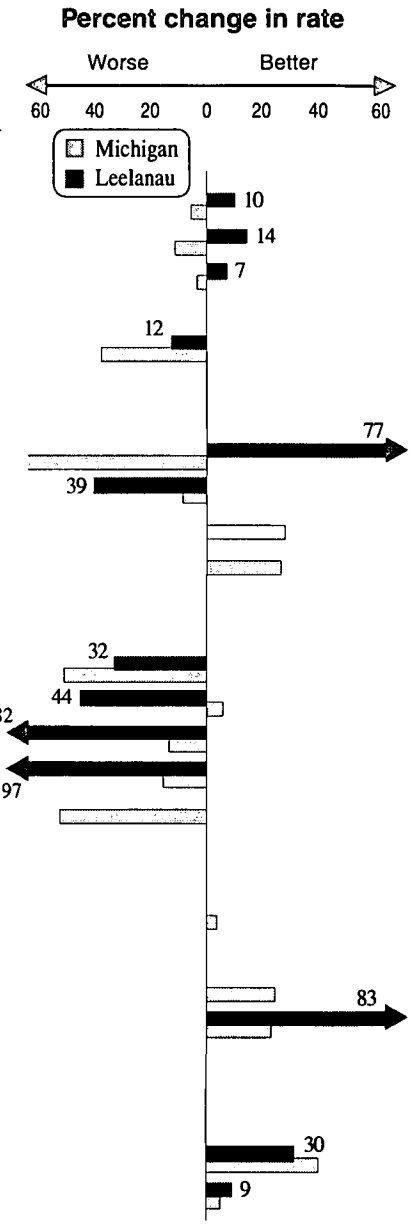
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	1	*

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

LEELANAU COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		664	15.0%	641	13.5%	16 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		236	17.2%	198	14.8%	6 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		428	14.0%	443	13.0%	18 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	440	20.2%	614	22.7%	14 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		29	12.4%	6	2.8%	5 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		10	4.3%	12	6.0%	23 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		122	29.6	187	39.1	11 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		21	5.1	35	7.3	31 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		16	3.8	33	7.0	60 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		8	1.6	23	4.8	63 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2	*	6	1.2	25 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	6	15.2	10 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		8	1.4%	2	0.2%	1 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		99	47.1%	130	61.3%	1 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		49	24.3%	61	26.4%	15 *(of 80)*



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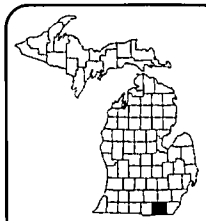
LENAWEE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
3.6%
Median family income (1995)
$39,195

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	98,412
➢ Total child population	26,676
-Ages 0-5	7,866
-Ages 6-12	10,707
-Ages 13-17	8,103
-African American	1.9%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%
-White	96.8%
-Hispanic	11.0%

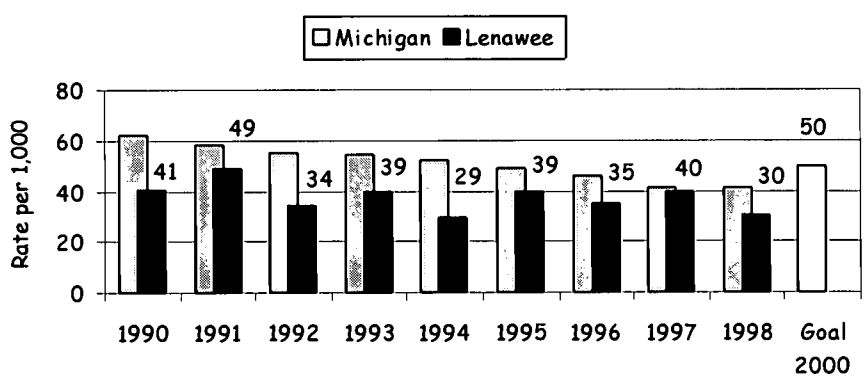
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 1,197

➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	15%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	3,180
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$103
➢ Children in subsidized care	1,086
-% in unregulated care[1]	55%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,679	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	755	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	379	4.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	144	19
◇ Males	290	35
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	4,486	15.9%
-MIChild	93	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	2,619	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	239	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	20	1.6
➢ Property crime	174	13.6

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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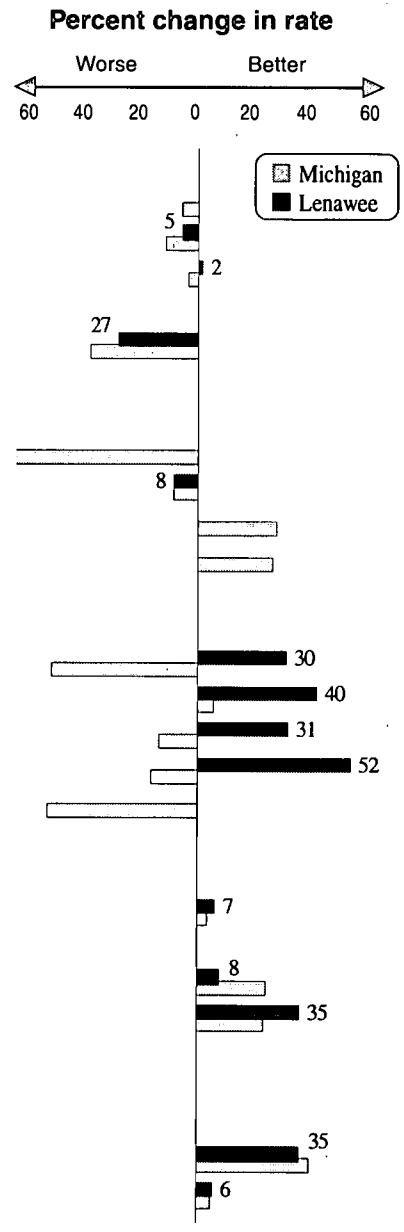
LENAWEE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		3,555	13.8%	3,723	13.8%	17 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		1,267	17.7%	1,318	18.6%	18 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		2,288	12.3%	2,405	12.1%	16 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,857	17.2%	4,058	21.9%	13 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		65	5.2%	61	5.2%	34 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		63	5.0%	63	5.4%	15 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		8	6.4	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,285	50.9	950	35.6	7 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		382	15.1	242	9.1	41 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		232	9.2	169	6.3	53 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		162	6.1	78	2.9	34 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2	*	38	1.4	34 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		51	21.9	48	20.5	28 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7	92.2	7	85.0	15 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		343	6.4%	223	4.1%	40 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		322	21.9%	415	29.6%	53 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		226	16.2%	255	17.1%	57 *(of 80)*



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LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
2.2%
Median family income (1995)
$58,349

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	146,165
➢ Total child population	40,395
-Ages 0-5	12,116
-Ages 6-12	16,197
-Ages 13-17	12,082
-African American	0.9%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	97.6%
-Hispanic	1.5%

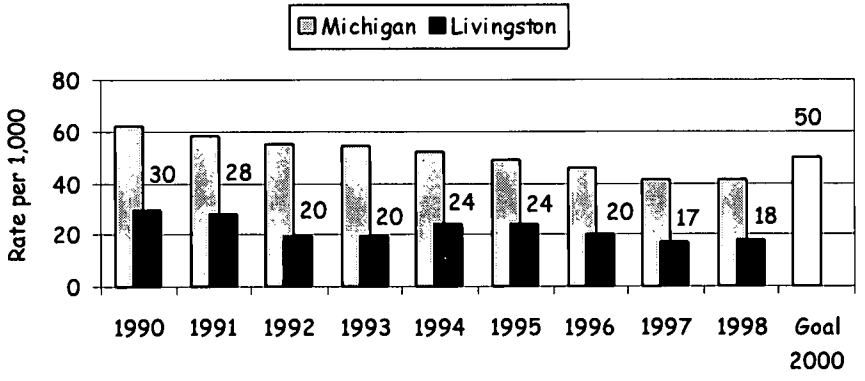
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	1,954
➢ % nonmarital	14%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	5%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	5,654
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$121
➢ Children in subsidized care	355
-% in unregulated care[1]	37%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	472	1%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	175	0%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	76	0.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	111	10
◇ Males	217	19
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,121	5.0%
-MIChild	123	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,113	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	116	3

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	15	0.8
➢ Property crime	121	6.3

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

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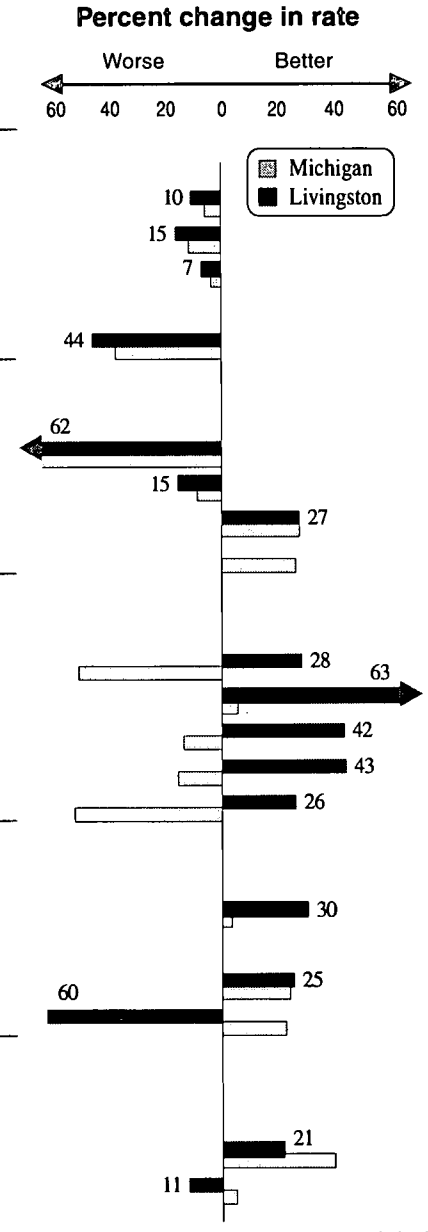
LIVINGSTON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,677	5.1%	2,189	5.6%	1 *(of 83)*
~ages 0-4		620	7.0%	842	8.1%	2 *(of 83)*
~ages 5-17		1,057	4.4%	1,347	4.7%	1 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	951	5.0%	1,803	7.3%	1 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		67	4.5%	137	7.2%	53 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		64	4.2%	92	4.9%	7 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		12	7.7	11	5.6	3 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		954	30.2	883	21.9	2 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		119	3.8	57	1.4	1 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		63	2.0	47	1.2	1 *(of 80)*
~for abuse or neglect		32	0.8	18	0.4	1 *(of 76)*
~for delinquency		23	0.7	22	0.5	9 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		28	10.0	23	7.0	1 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7	74.7	6	55.8	8 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		95	1.7%	189	2.8%	14 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		687	35.8%	846	43.3%	12 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		537	30.6%	550	27.1%	14 *(of 80)*



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LUCE COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
8.4%
Median family income (1995)
$26,363

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	6,640
➢ Total child population	1,538
-Ages 0-5	440
-Ages 6-12	606
-Ages 13-17	492
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	9.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.1%
-White	90.5%
-Hispanic	1.0%

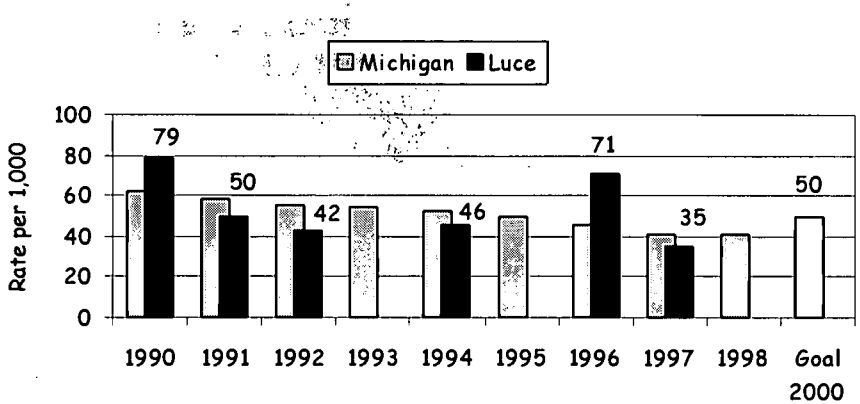
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 49

➢ % nonmarital	31%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	205
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94
➢ Children in subsidized care	98
-% in unregulated care[1]	62%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	248	15%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	140	9%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	75	17.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	2	*
◇ Males	16	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	610	37.9%
-MIChild	9	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	165	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	32	21

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	22	28.4

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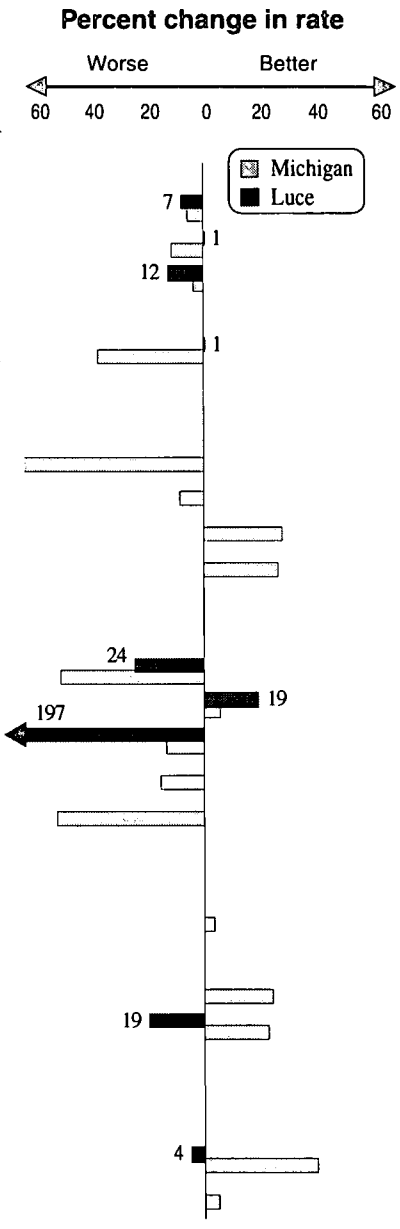
LUCE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		362	22.7%	391	24.4%	67 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		119	29.5%	113	29.1%	64 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		243	20.4%	278	22.9%	70 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	514	43.2%	535	42.8%	68 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	6	8.7%	61 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		4	*	4	*	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		116	76.2	145	94.3	70 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		28	18.4	23	15.0	66 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		7	4.8	22	14.1	80 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		4	*	16	10.1	76 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	2	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		22	5.6%	23	6.6%	77 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		10	11.4%	10	10.9%	82 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		14	*	5	*	* *(of 80)*



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MACKINAC COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
9.6%
Median family income (1995)
$27,567

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	11,097
➢ Total child population	2,724
-Ages 0-5	833
-Ages 6-12	1,054
-Ages 13-17	837
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	25.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.1%
-White	74.7%
-Hispanic	0.7%

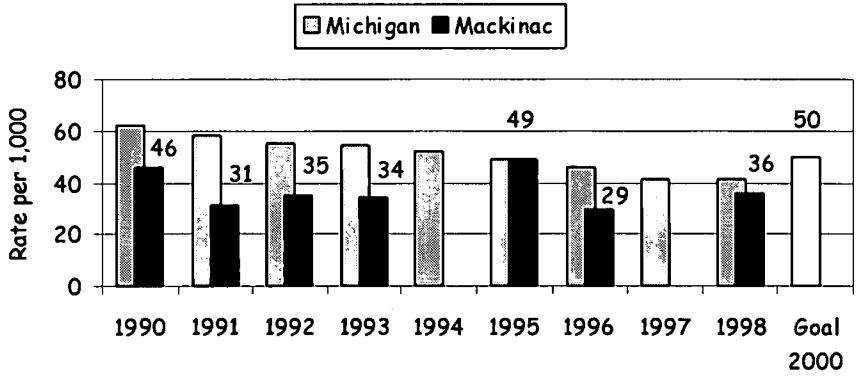
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	105
➢ % nonmarital	38%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	390
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	100
-% in unregulated care[1]	62%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	142	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	55	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	145	18.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	4	*
◇ Males	9	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	530	18.7%
-MIChild	43	1.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	132	7%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	20	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	29	22.1

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

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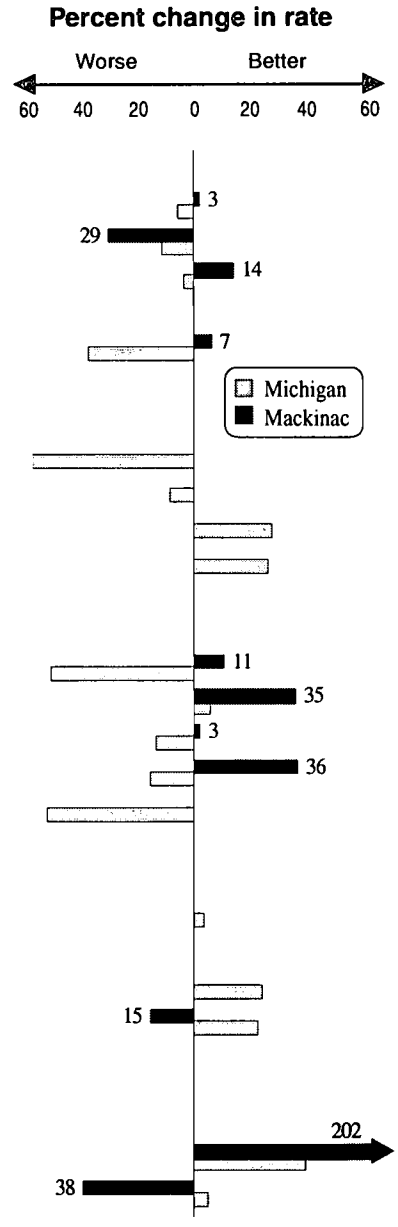
MACKINAC COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		552	19.5%	538	19.0%	40 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		164	21.1%	195	27.3%	53 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		388	18.9%	343	16.2%	37 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	593	41.1%	774	38.3%	56 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		12	8.2%	4	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		7	5.0%	5	*	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		208	77.3	188	69.0	46 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		35	13.0	23	8.4	37 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		18	6.7	18	6.5	54 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		16	5.9	10	3.8	46 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		1	*	4	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	20.9	4	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		24	4.5%	28	5.2%	62 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		19	14.0%	70	42.2%	14 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		27	19.7%	17	12.2%	76 *(of 80)*



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MACOMB COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.2%
Median family income (1995)
$46,611

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	787,698
➢ Total child population	183,055
-Ages 0-5	58,654
-Ages 6-12	71,886
-Ages 13-17	52,515
-African American	2.1%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	2.1%
-White	95.3%
-Hispanic	2.1%

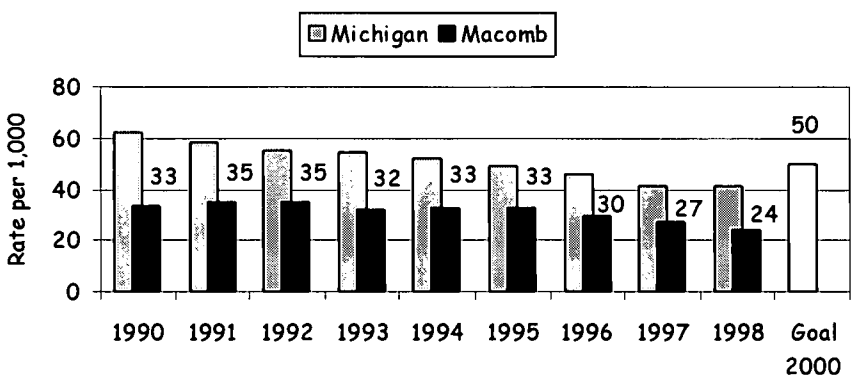
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 9,897

➢ % nonmarital	19%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	24,345
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$123
➢ Children in subsidized care	3,087
-% in unregulated care[1]	43%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	7,663	4%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,857	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	2,215	3.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	791	15
◇ Males	1,383	24
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	19,830	10.3%
-MIChild	747	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	16,141	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	928	5

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

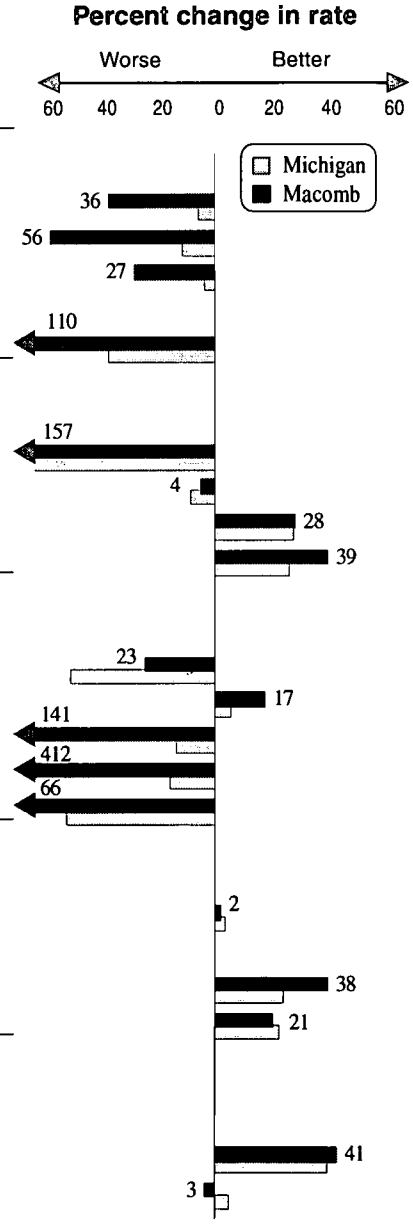
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	109	1.3
➢ Property crime	665	8.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MACOMB COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		11,978	6.9%	17,662	9.4%	4 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		4,299	8.3%	6,894	12.9%	3 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		7,679	6.3%	10,768	8.0%	5 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	8,905	8.6%	21,273	18.0%	6 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		354	3.7%	936	9.5%	64 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		570	6.0%	614	6.2%	31 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		81	8.4	60	6.1	6 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	28.8	25	17.7	3 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		5,685	32.7	7,390	40.4	13 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		1,307	7.5	1,141	6.2	23 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		278	1.6	707	3.9	24 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		79	0.4	405	2.2	27 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		50	0.3	87	0.5	2 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		184	10.9	167	10.7	2 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	32	59.0	18	36.4	3 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		1,175	4.0%	1,049	3.2%	27 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		2,763	30.8%	3,917	43.6%	9 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		2,161	24.3%	2,110	23.5%	26 *(of 80)*



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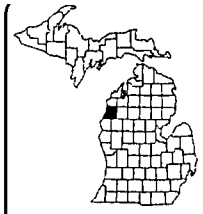
MANISTEE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
6.1%
Median family income (1995)
$27,112

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	23,330
➢ Total child population	5,239
-Ages 0-5	1,524
-Ages 6-12	2,118
-Ages 13-17	1,597
-African American	0.4%
-American Indian	1.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	97.8%
-Hispanic	3.3%

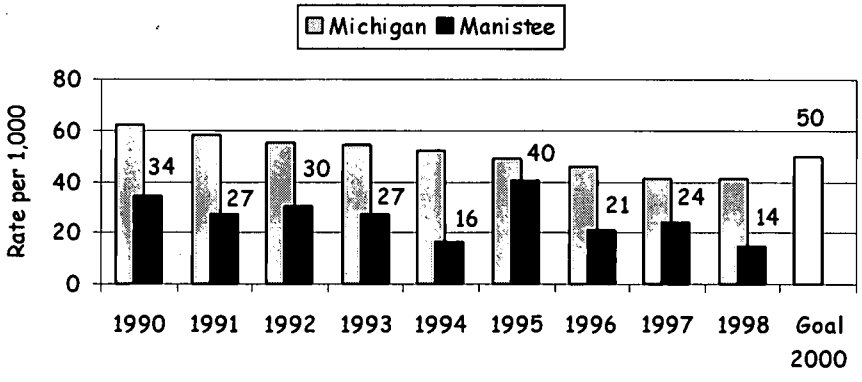
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	239
➢ % nonmarital	30%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	978
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	27
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93
➢ Children in subsidized care	351
-% in unregulated care[1]	44%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	727	13%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	157	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	54	3.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	12	*
◇ Males	12	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,693	30.8%
-MIChild	54	1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	523	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	66	13

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

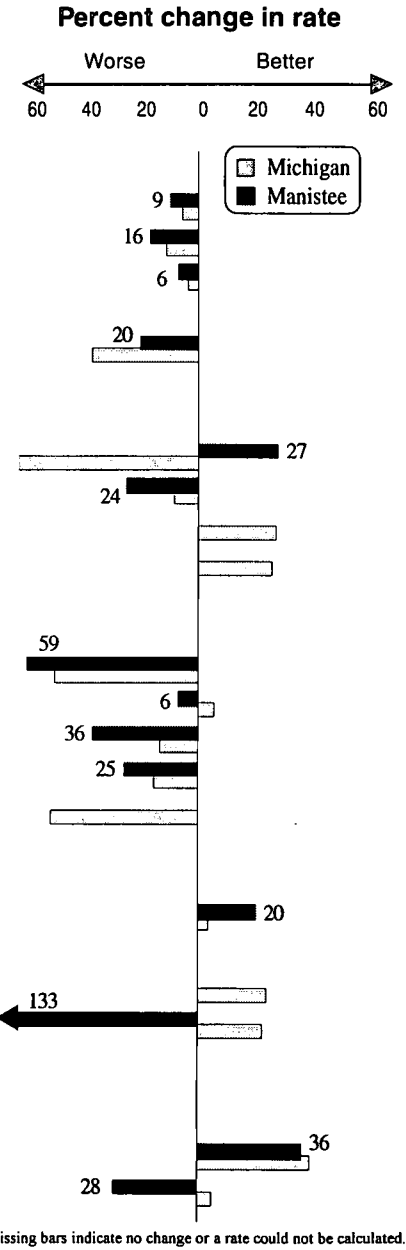
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	6	2.4
➢ Property crime	71	28.3

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MANISTEE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,157	22.4%	1,313	24.4%	67 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		398	27.9%	450	32.5%	72 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		759	20.3%	863	21.6%	66 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,049	32.0%	1,362	38.3%	55 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		23	8.9%	15	6.5%	48 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		14	5.4%	16	6.7%	40 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		239	46.4	386	73.7	50 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		49	9.5	53	10.1	44 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		20	3.8	27	5.2	40 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		14	2.7	18	3.3	41 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	5	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	18.0	7	14.4	7 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	17	1.8%	46	4.2%	43 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		68	24.4%	84	33.1%	37 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		96	31.4%	64	22.5%	31 *(of 80)*



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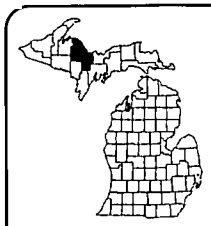
MARQUETTE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
5.8%
Median family income (1995)
$33,317

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	61,565
➢ Total child population	15,049
-Ages 0-5	4,360
-Ages 6-12	6,328
-Ages 13-17	4,361
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	2.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	96.9%
-Hispanic	1.4%

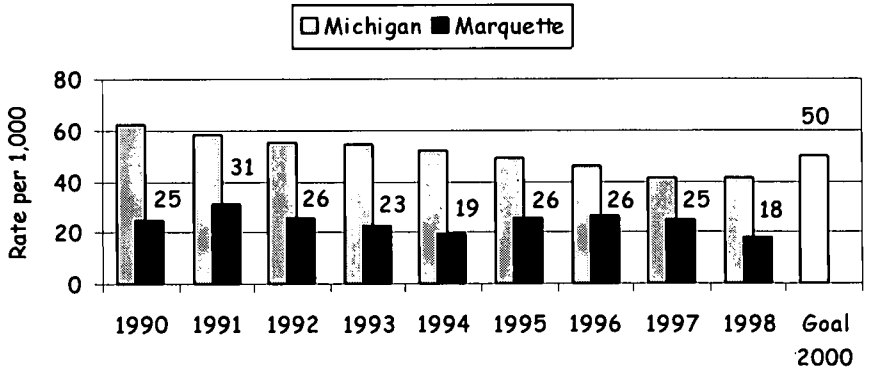
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 589

➢ % nonmarital	31%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	2,256
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$112
➢ Children in subsidized care	639
-% in unregulated care[1]	46%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,127	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	488	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	574	12.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	58	10
◇ Males	78	13
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,747	16.8%
-MIChild	68	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,486	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	115	8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

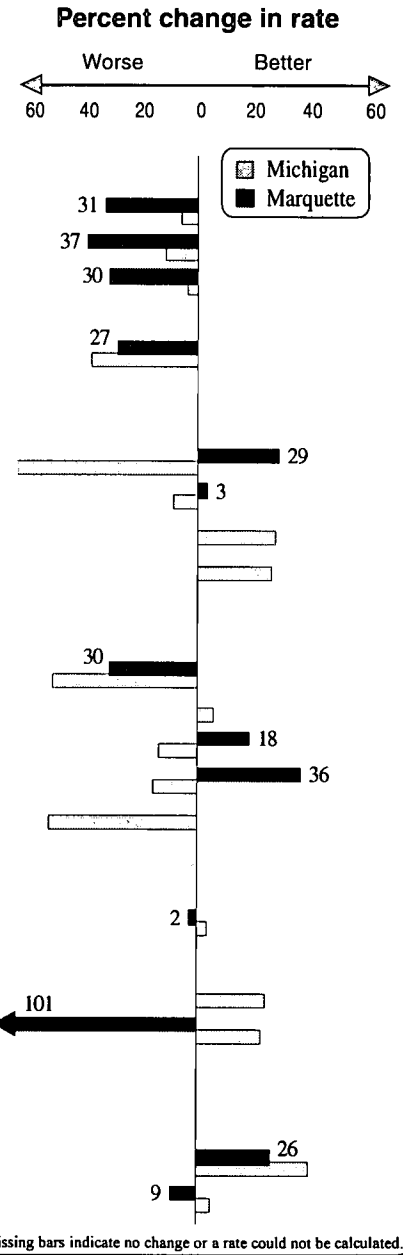
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	12	1.7
➢ Property crime	252	35.2

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MARQUETTE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,220	11.9%	2,549	15.6%	24 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		833	15.3%	927	21.0%	23 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,387	10.5%	1,622	13.6%	25 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,562	20.3%	2,661	25.9%	20 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		44	4.2%	19	3.0%	10 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		57	5.4%	33	5.2%	13 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		8	7.3	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		573	30.2	590	39.2	12 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		161	8.5	80	4.6	12 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		102	5.4	67	4.4	34 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		56	3.7	36	2.4	30 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		9	0.5	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		23	15.5	20	15.8	11 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	5	*	4	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		50	1.4%	97	2.8%	16 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		304	37.8%	353	47.4%	6 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		237	27.0%	203	24.7%	20 *(of 80)*



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MASON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.2%
Median family income (1995)
$29,664

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	27,950
➢ Total child population	7,047
-Ages 0-5	2,143
-Ages 6-12	2,875
-Ages 13-17	2,029
-African American	0.8%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	97.5%
-Hispanic	3.5%

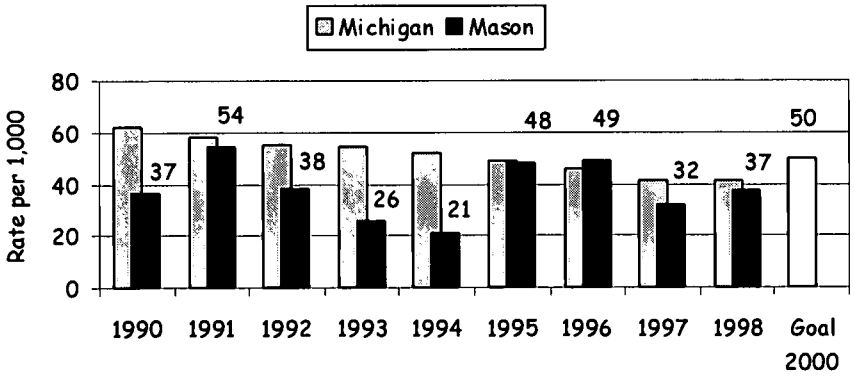
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	309
➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,075
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92
➢ Children in subsidized care	489
-% in unregulated care[1]	38%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	683	9%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	245	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	36	1.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	27	13
◇ Males	55	25
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,927	26.1%
-MIChild	57	0.8%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	751	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	96	14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

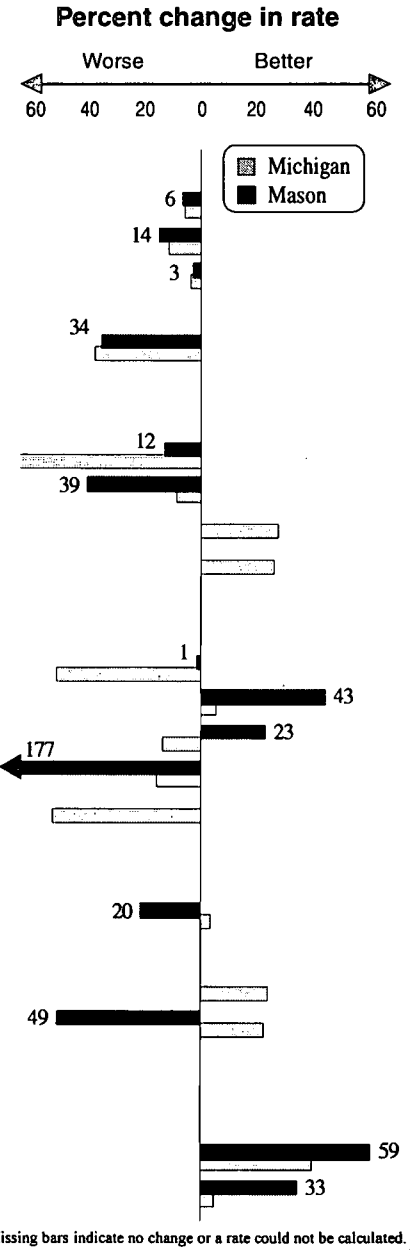
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	6	1.8
➢ Property crime	49	14.9

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MASON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,379	20.2%	1,542	21.4%	59 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		474	24.8%	539	28.4%	58 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		905	18.4%	1,003	18.9%	56 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,342	26.9%	1,860	36.1%	45 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		21	5.9%	19	6.6%	49 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		19	5.4%	22	7.5%	58 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		371	56.5	401	56.9	31 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		46	7.0	28	4.0	7 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		36	5.4	29	4.2	29 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		8	1.1	22	3.1	36 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		18	2.7	3	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	26.7	19	32.1	55 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	44	3.3%	78	4.9%	57 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		94	24.5%	139	38.8%	21 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		80	19.2%	101	25.6%	17 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
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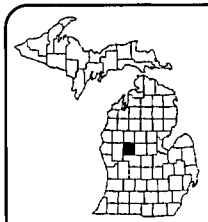
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MECOSTA COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
4.1%
Median family income (1995)
$28,873

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	40,006
➢ Total child population	9,142
-Ages 0-5	2,910
-Ages 6-12	3,592
-Ages 13-17	2,640
-African American	2.4%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	95.9%
-Hispanic	1.7%

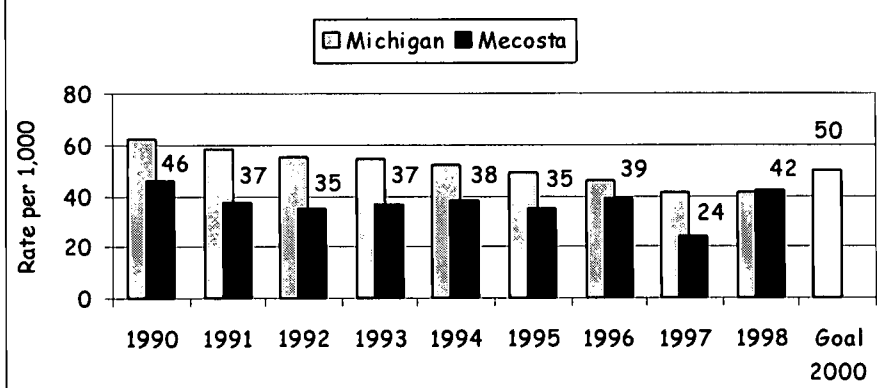
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 490

➢ % nonmarital	37%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,378
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86
➢ Children in subsidized care	599
-% in unregulated care[1]	45%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,120	11%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	373	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	319	11.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	30	12
◇ Males	46	17
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,466	23.5%
-MIChild	29	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,047	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	134	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

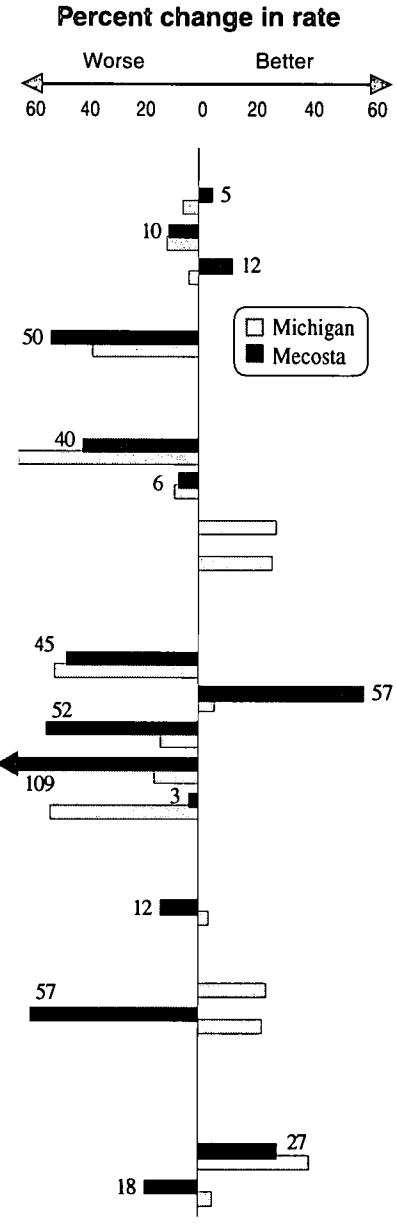
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	20	4.8

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MECOSTA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,025	24.7%	2,131	23.4%	63 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		704	29.0%	812	31.9%	70 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,321	22.9%	1,319	20.1%	61 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,613	28.2%	2,949	42.3%	67 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		34	7.7%	50	10.8%	67 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		21	4.7%	23	5.0%	9 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		5	*	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		629	64.2	852	93.2	69 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		110	11.2	44	4.8	14 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		37	3.8	53	5.7	47 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		17	1.9	36	3.9	48 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		13	1.3	13	1.4	32 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	22.4	20	25.2	40 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		55	3.4%	103	5.4%	66 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		125	26.3%	159	33.4%	36 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		91	18.5%	75	15.2%	67 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
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MENOMINEE COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.8%
Median family income (1995)
$30,012

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	24,468
➢ Total child population	6,231
-Ages 0-5	1,744
-Ages 6-12	2,683
-Ages 13-17	1,804
-African American	0.0%
-American Indian	2.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	97.0%
-Hispanic	0.4%

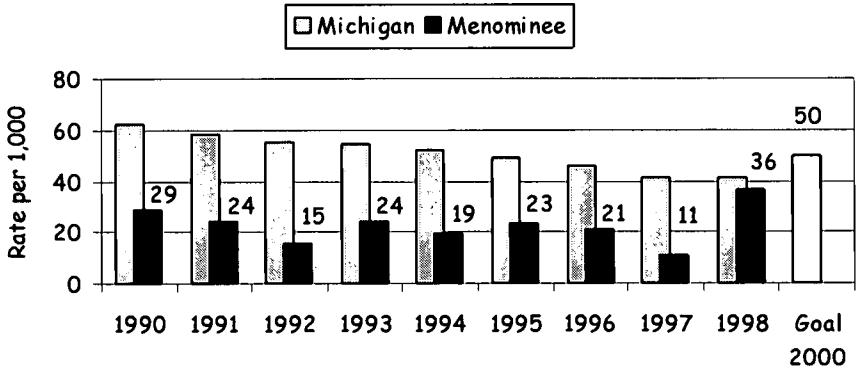
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	326
➢ % nonmarital	53%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	23%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	545
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91
➢ Children in subsidized care	302
-% in unregulated care[1]	35%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	506	8%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	206	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	362	21.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	16	*
◇ Males	39	20
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,254	19.3%
-MIChild	25	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	576	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	43	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

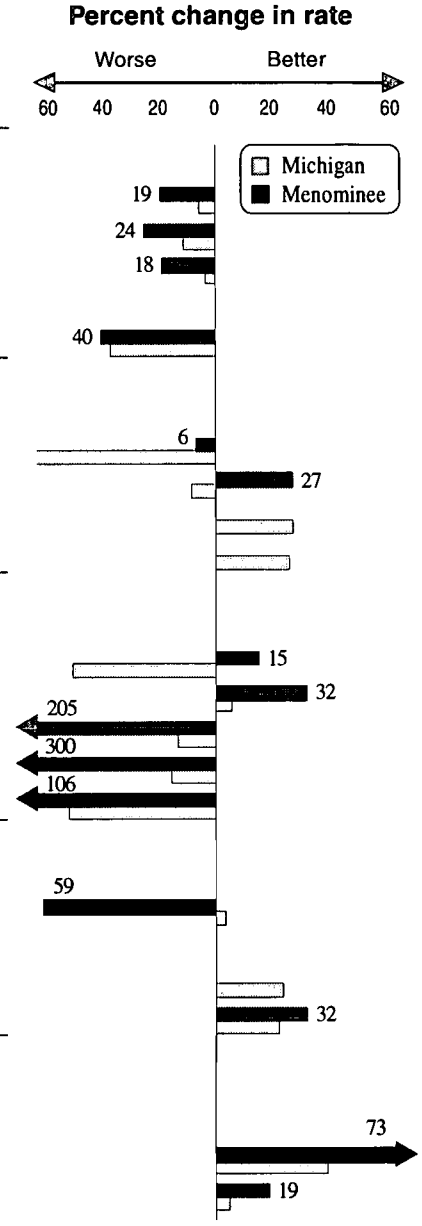
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	9	3.0
➢ Property crime	30	10.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MENOMINEE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		849	12.6%	967	15.0%	21 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		293	16.9%	325	21.0%	23 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		556	11.1%	642	13.1%	21 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,176	26.2%	1,567	36.6%	49 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		17	5.1%	15	5.4%	36 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		21	6.4%	13	4.7%	6 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		342	50.8	268	43.0	15 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		51	7.6	32	5.1	15 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		17	2.5	47	7.5	66 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		6	0.9	23	3.7	45 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		11	1.6	21	3.3	50 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	13.3	11	21.2	29 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		32	2.7%	25	1.8%	6 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		97	30.4%	145	52.5%	3 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		68	19.9%	74	23.6%	25 *(of 80)*



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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MIDLAND COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
2.9%
Median family income (1995)
$45,080

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	81,842
➢ Total child population	21,717
-Ages 0-5	6,723
-Ages 6-12	8,725
-Ages 13-17	6,269
-African American	1.3%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.5%
-White	96.6%
-Hispanic	2.5%

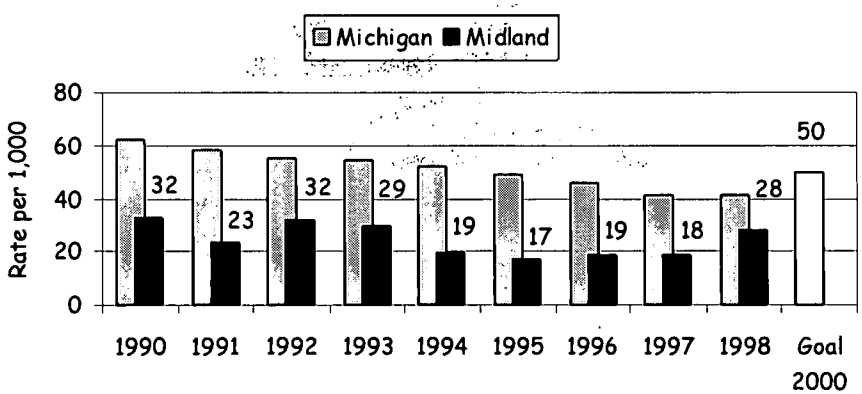
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	1,027
➢ % nonmarital	22%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	3,887
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$113
➢ Children in subsidized care	722
-% in unregulated care[1]	43%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,281	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	500	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	99	1.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	67	11
◇ Males	141	21
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,557	15.5%
-MIChild	93	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	2,091	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	192	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

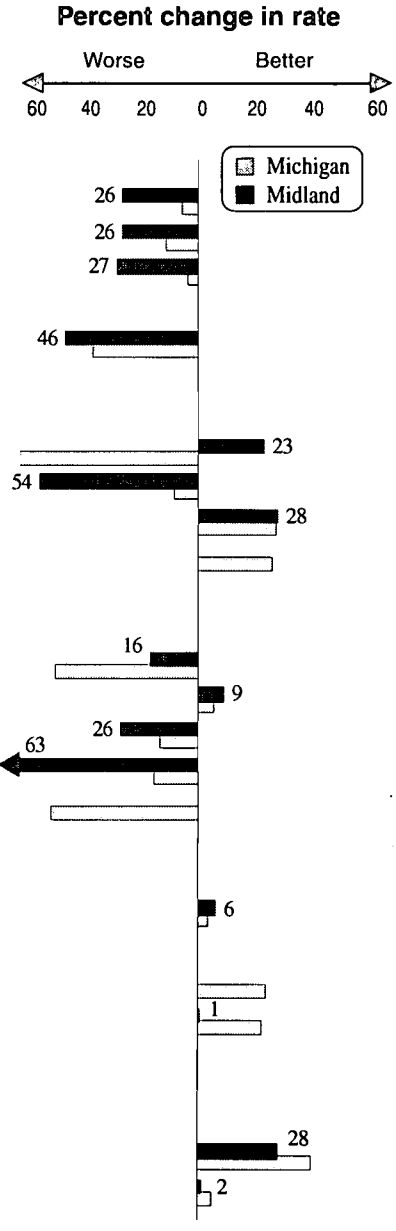
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	21	2.1
➢ Property crime	56	5.6

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MIDLAND COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,428	11.6%	3,238	14.6%	20 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		919	15.0%	1,141	18.9%	19 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,509	10.2%	2,097	13.0%	18 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,084	16.8%	3,490	24.5%	17 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		34	3.2%	25	2.5%	4 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		49	4.7%	74	7.3%	55 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		10	9.5	7	6.9	10 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	38.1	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		993	48.4	1,223	56.3	30 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		232	11.3	223	10.3	45 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		100	4.8	133	6.1	50 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		60	2.7	97	4.5	55 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		19	0.9	4	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	15.7	27	14.7	9 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		122	3.2%	133	3.2%	24 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		410	40.0%	549	51.0%	4 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		395	36.6%	406	37.2%	2 *(of 80)*



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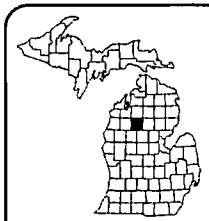
MISSAUKEE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
5.7%
Median family income (1995)
$28,605

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	13,892
➢ Total child population	4,008
-Ages 0-5	1,211
-Ages 6-12	1,747
-Ages 13-17	1,050
-African American	0.0%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.7%
-Hispanic	1.1%

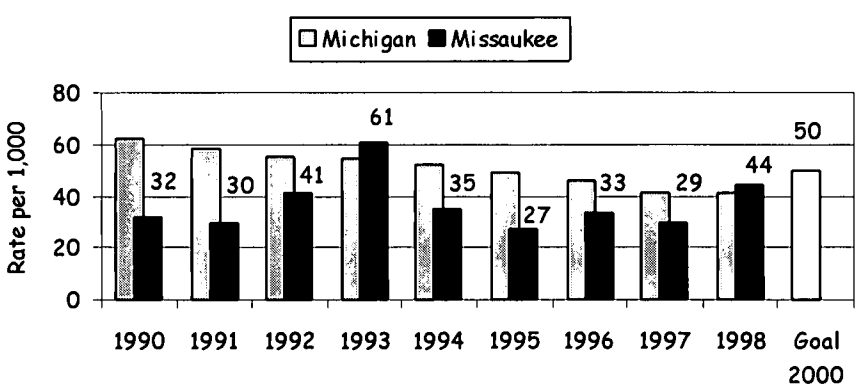
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	148
➢ % nonmarital	30%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	501
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	211
-% in unregulated care[1]	37%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1	0%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3] *Included in Wexford County numbers*	*	*

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	27	2.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	14	*
◇ Males	22	18
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	33	0.8%
-MIChild	21	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	221	9%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	*	*

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

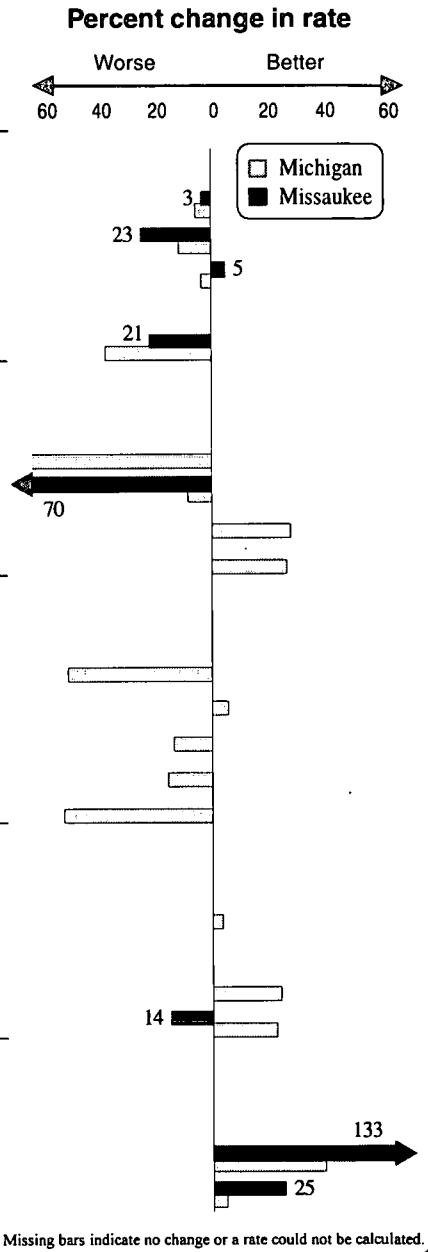
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	3	*
➢ Property crime	16	9.0

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

MISSAUKEE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		741	20.4%	848	21.0%	55 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		230	22.1%	294	27.3%	53 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		511	19.7%	554	18.7%	53 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	656	34.2%	1,006	41.3%	65 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		8	5.0%	14	8.4%	71 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		168	49.6	0	*	* *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		74	21.8	*	*	* *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		34	10.1	*	*	* *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		21	5.2	*	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		6	1.8	*	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	9	30.6	48 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	15	2.9%	24	3.3%	28 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		46	24.0%	90	55.9%	2 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		36	19.3%	47	24.0%	23 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MONROE COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.2%
Median family income (1995)
$46,096

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	143,499
➢ Total child population	39,942
-Ages 0-5	12,120
-Ages 6-12	16,044
-Ages 13-17	11,778
-African American	2.4%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	96.5%
-Hispanic	2.6%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

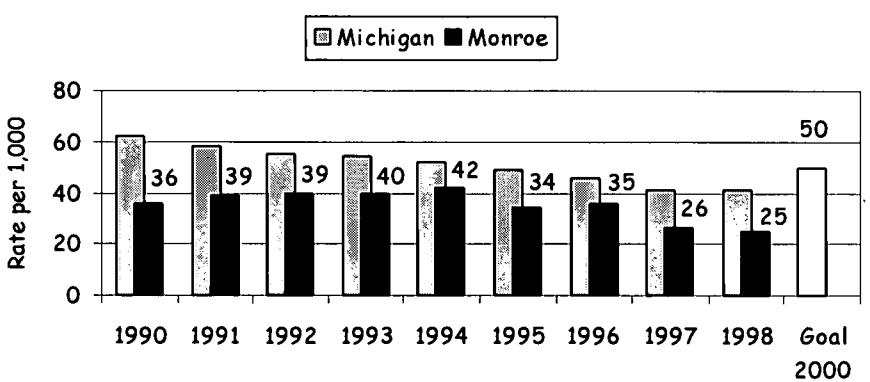
Total births (1998)

1,789

➢ % nonmarital	34%
➢ % no patemity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	3,340
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$104
➢ Children in subsidized care	908
-% in unregulated care[1]	61%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	2,131	5%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,212	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	883	7.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	163	14
◇ Males	395	32
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	5,196	12.4%
-MIChild	142	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,857	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	287	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

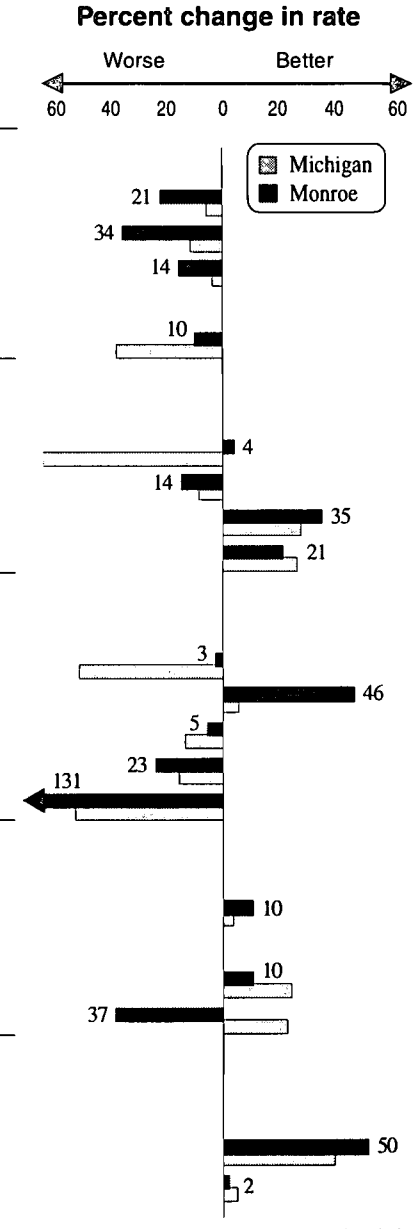
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	19	1.0
➢ Property crime	120	6.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MONROE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		3,962	10.2%	4,983	12.3%	12 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		1,460	13.2%	1,939	17.7%	15 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		2,502	9.0%	3,044	10.3%	10 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	3,393	16.2%	4,198	17.8%	5 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		78	4.2%	71	4.0%	23 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		114	6.0%	124	6.9%	47 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		18	9.4	11	6.1	7 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	27.2	7	21.6	6 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,350	35.5	1,455	36.4	8 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		269	7.1	153	3.8	4 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		133	3.5	147	3.7	22 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		63	1.6	77	1.9	21 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		9	0.2	21	0.5	8 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		77	21.5	67	19.3	23 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	58.3	6	52.3	7 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	294	4.4%	442	6.0%	71 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		449	23.5%	638	35.2%	30 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		354	18.8%	370	19.2%	45 *(of 80)*



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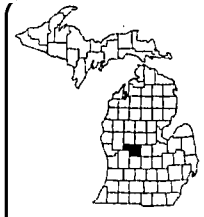
MONTCALM COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
5.9%
Median family income (1995)
$31,047

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	60,559
➢ Total child population	16,750
-Ages 0-5	5,141
-Ages 6-12	6,807
-Ages 13-17	4,802
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.2%
-Hispanic	3.1%

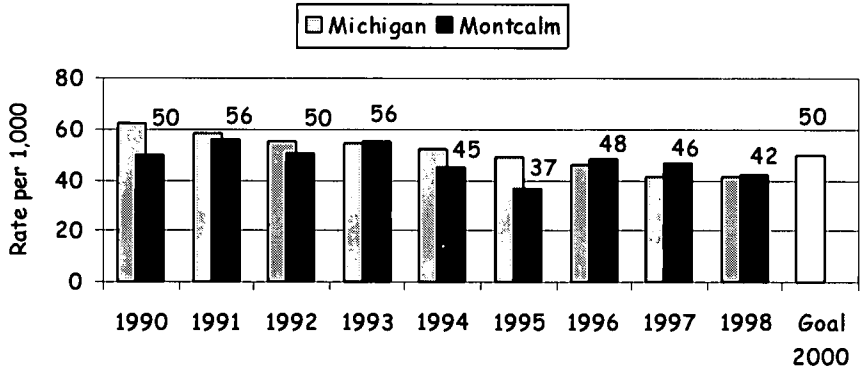
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	831
➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,868
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92
➢ Children in subsidized care	481
-% in unregulated care[1]	48%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,200	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	488	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	543	10.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	56	12
◇ Males	115	23
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,424	19.5%
-MIChild	105	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	2,093	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	277	17

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

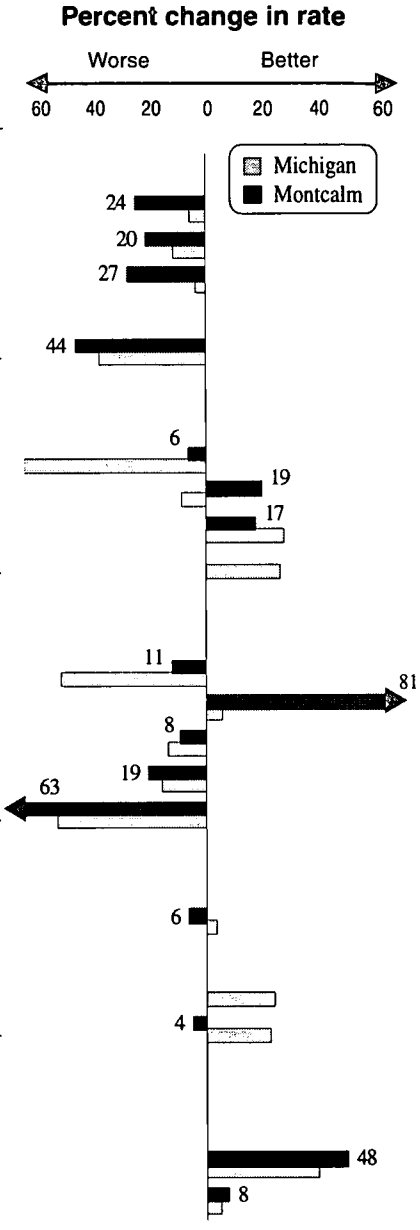
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	10	1.3
➢ Property crime	51	6.6

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MONTCALM COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,574	16.7%	3,475	20.7%	50 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		887	19.9%	1,089	23.9%	33 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,687	15.4%	2,386	19.5%	59 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,676	22.4%	4,436	32.3%	34 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		57	7.2%	62	7.6%	55 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		52	6.6%	44	5.3%	14 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		7	8.9	6	7.3	12 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		651	43.8	815	48.7	22 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		167	11.2	36	2.1	2 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		43	2.9	53	3.1	15 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		21	1.2	25	1.5	11 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		6	0.4	12	0.7	11 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		39	30.4	44	32.3	56 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	6	142.8	4	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		164	4.8%	187	5.0%	61 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		192	19.1%	277	28.3%	61 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		189	18.6%	200	20.0%	42 *(of 80)*



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MONTMORENCY COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
11.9%
Median family income (1995)
$23,765

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	10,011
➢ Total child population	2,281
-Ages 0-5	648
-Ages 6-12	961
-Ages 13-17	672
-African American	0.0%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	99.0%
-Hispanic	1.7%

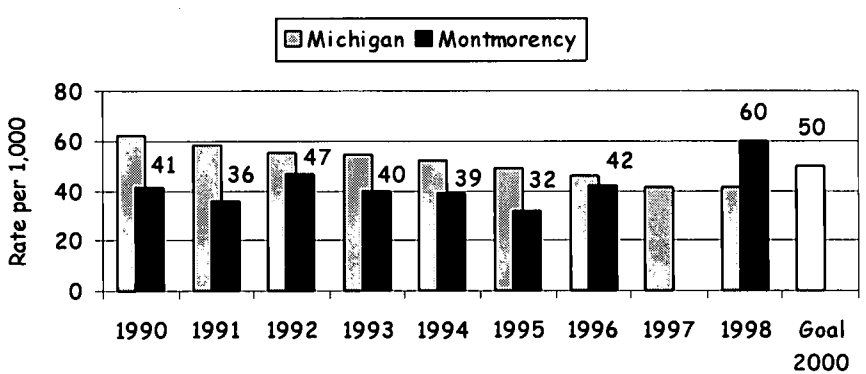
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	108
➢ % nonmarital	31%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	15%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	279
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	131
-% in unregulated care[1]	57%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	295	12%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	99	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	39	6.1%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	18	*
◇ Males	11	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	674	28.2%
-MIChild	24	1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	129	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	25	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

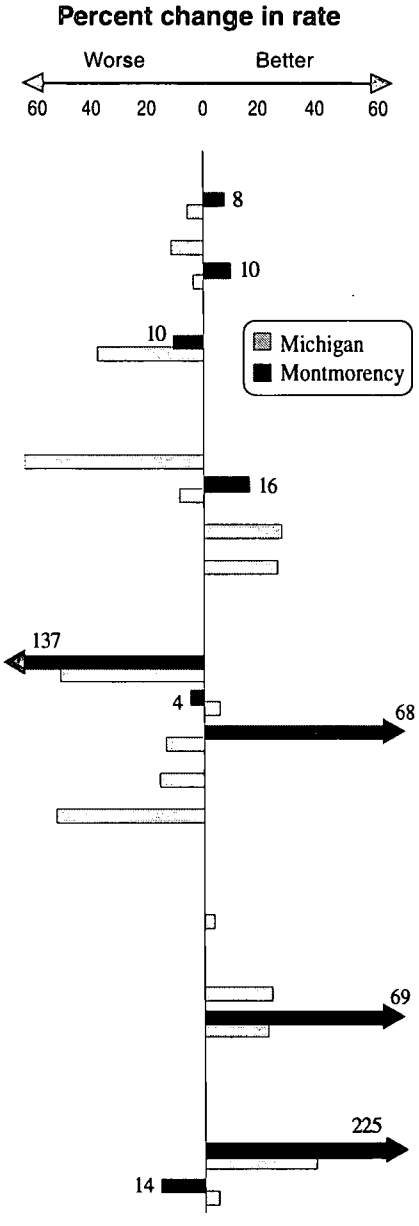
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	15	13.6

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

MONTMORENCY COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		591	28.2%	599	26.0%	72 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		190	33.3%	192	33.1%	74 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		401	26.3%	407	23.6%	72 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	480	40.0%	500	43.9%	70 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		6	7.6%	7	6.4%	34 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		57	29.0	157	68.8	45 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		14	7.1	17	7.5	32 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		16	8.2	6	2.6	9 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		8	3.3	4	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		1	*	1	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		12	3.4%	4	1.1%	4 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		9	8.7%	21	28.4%	59 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		14	12.6%	11	10.8%	78 *(of 80)*



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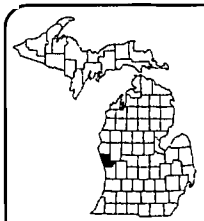
MUSKEGON COUNTY



Population (1998)

➢ Total population	166,748
➢ Total child population	45,561
-Ages 0-5	14,997
-Ages 6-12	18,592
-Ages 13-17	11,972
-African American	19.4%
-American Indian	1.1%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	78.9%
-Hispanic	4.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.7%
Median family income (1995)
$32,718

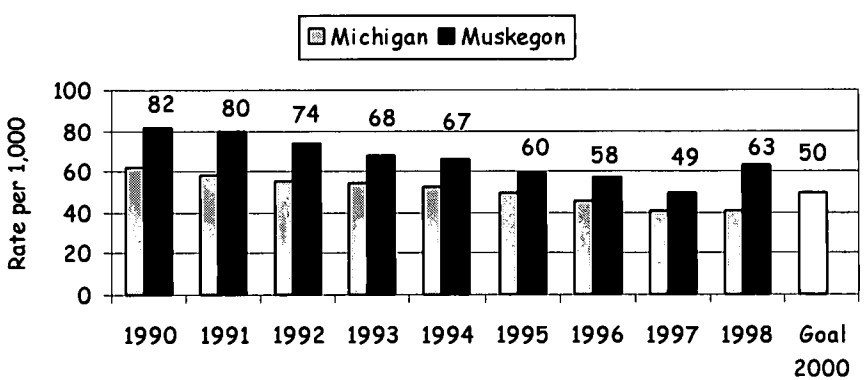
Total births (1998)

2,369

➢ % nonmarital	44%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	17%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	5,690
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$96
➢ Children in subsidized care	3,007
-% in unregulated care[1]	72%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	7,046	15%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,963	9%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,844	12.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	192	14
◇ Males	337	23
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	13,144	27.5%
-MIChild	209	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	5,068	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	841	18

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

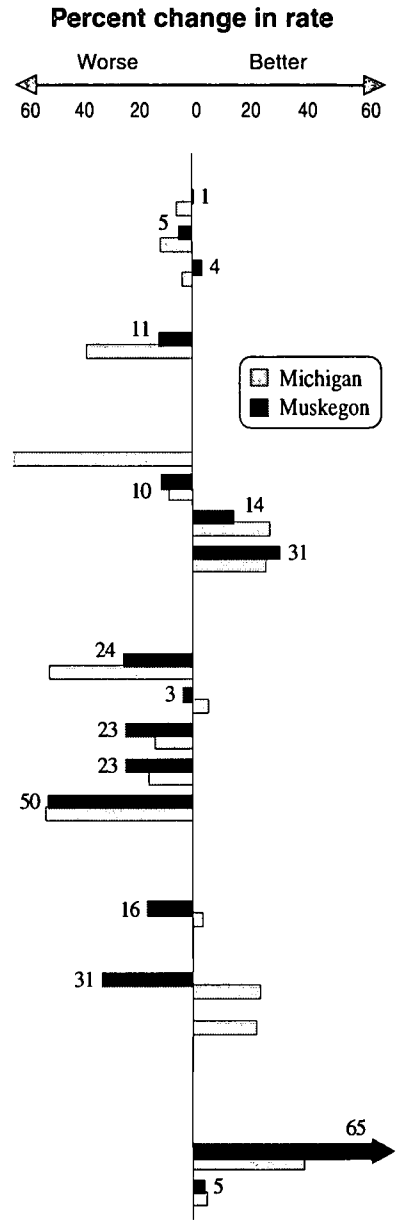
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	43	2.2
➢ Property crime	382	19.5

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

MUSKEGON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		10,875	24.0%	11,026	23.7%	65 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		3,972	28.8%	4,039	30.1%	67 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		6,903	21.9%	6,987	21.1%	64 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	10,120	35.2%	12,783	39.0%	58 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		0	*	185	7.8%	56 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		173	6.9%	182	7.7%	62 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		23	9.2	19	7.9	17 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		15	45.2	11	31.3	10 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		2,214	50.1	2,823	62.0	35 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		519	11.7	550	12.1	55 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		311	7.0	396	8.7	72 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		238	5.2	292	6.4	72 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		42	0.9	65	1.4	33 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		141	36.2	145	41.9	68 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	53.1	8	69.5	11 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	*	*	361	4.5%	50 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		442	17.2%	667	28.4%	60 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		372	17.1%	433	17.9%	50 *(of 80)*



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[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

NEWAYGO COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.9%
Median family income (1995)
$31,923

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	45,784
➢ Total child population	13,105
-Ages 0-5	4,197
-Ages 6-12	5,294
-Ages 13-17	3,614
-African American	1.4%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	97.2%
-Hispanic	5.1%

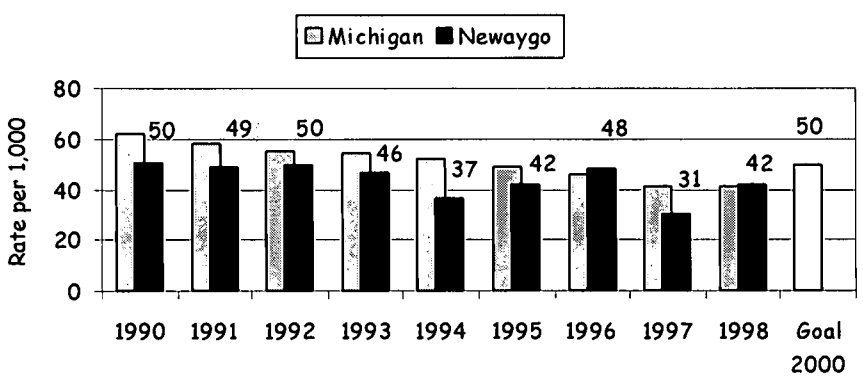
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 635

➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,641
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92
➢ Children in subsidized care	465
-% in unregulated care[1]	53%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,102	8%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	405	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	288	6.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	25	7
◇ Males	85	21
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,040	22.3%
-MIChild	96	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,497	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	163	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

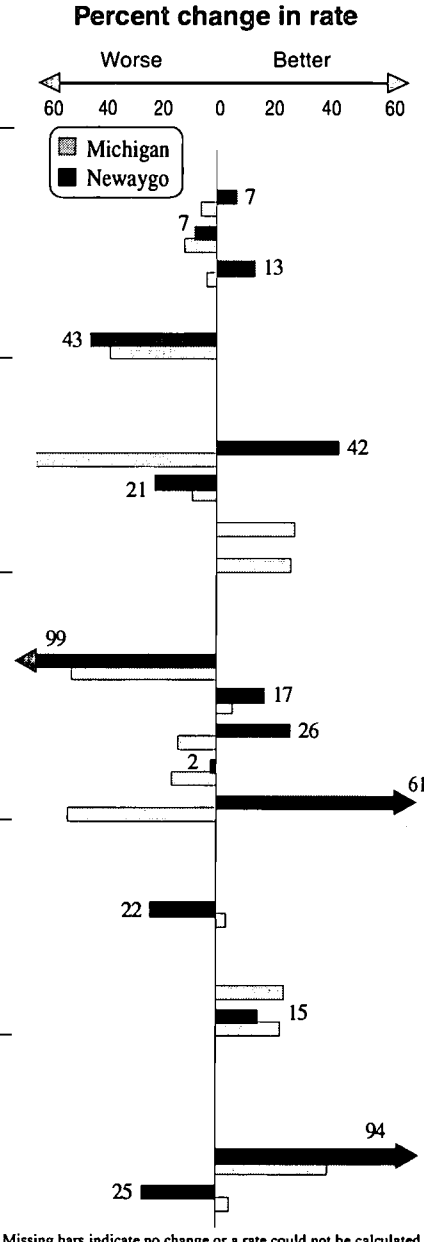
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	16	2.7
➢ Property crime	70	12.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

NEWAYGO COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,377	20.8%	2,524	19.3%	45 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		776	22.4%	895	24.1%	37 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,601	20.1%	1,629	17.4%	46 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,203	26.8%	3,786	38.3%	54 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		48	7.7%	28	4.4%	28 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		35	5.7%	44	6.9%	44 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		6	10.2	4	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		594	54.7	1,426	108.8	78 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		177	16.3	178	13.6	62 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		73	6.7	65	5.0	39 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		38	2.9	39	3.0	35 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		15	1.3	7	0.5	6 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		27	28.4	35	34.7	59 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		97	4.5%	94	3.8%	35 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		108	13.7%	207	26.7%	65 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		142	21.6%	122	16.2%	64 *(of 80)*



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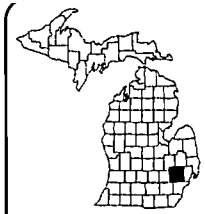
OAKLAND COUNTY



Population (1998)

➢ Total population	1,176,488
➢ Total child population	281,817
-Ages 0-5	92,650
-Ages 6-12	111,519
-Ages 13-17	77,648
-African American	10.0%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	3.7%
-White	85.8%
-Hispanic	3.3%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 2.5%

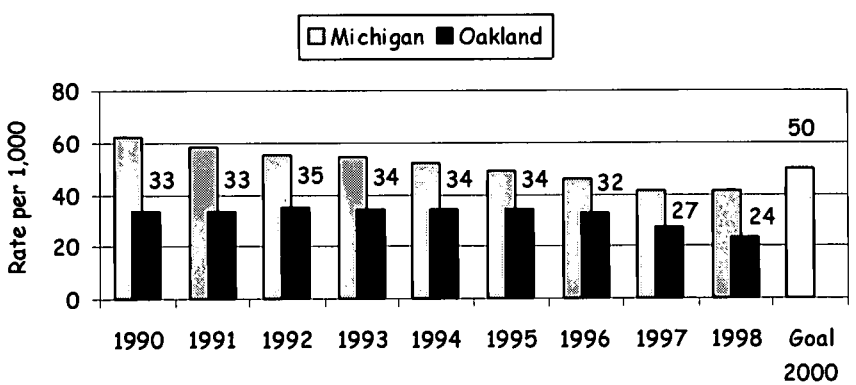
Median family income (1995) $55,263

Total births (1998) 15,732

➢ % nonmarital	18%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	48,319
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	24
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$129
➢ Children in subsidized care	6,205
-% in unregulated care[1]	54%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	12,647	4%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	7,325	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	5,098	5.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	1,362	16
◇ Males	2,379	27
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	30,039	10.2%
-MIChild	997	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	21,848	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	1,493	5

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	172	1.4
➢ Property crime	1,343	10.8

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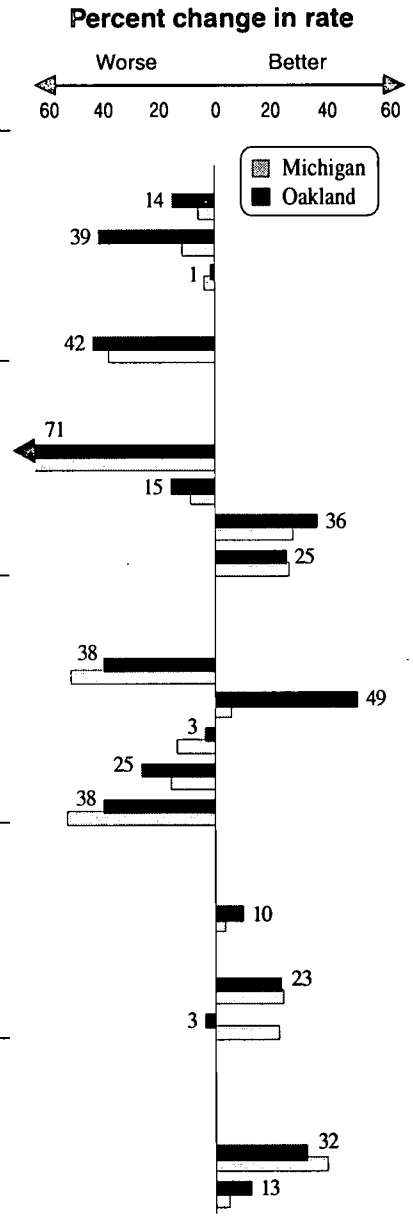
OAKLAND COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		23,254	8.6%	28,045	9.8%	5 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		8,775	10.7%	12,065	14.8%	6 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		14,479	7.7%	15,980	7.8%	4 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	18,169	11.4%	29,913	16.2%	3 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		494	3.2%	880	5.5%	39 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		932	6.1%	1,119	7.0%	51 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		143	9.4	96	6.0	5 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		48	24.0	39	17.9	4 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		7,414	28.1	10,917	38.7	10 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		2,168	8.2	1,180	4.2	8 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		746	2.8	820	2.9	11 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		350	1.2	437	1.5	13 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		99	0.4	146	0.5	7 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		357	14.8	305	13.3	6 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		39	50.9	28	39.2	4 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1,644	3.7%	1,872	3.8%	34 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		4,641	33.1%	5,937	43.6%	10 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		3,363	25.7%	3,955	28.9%	10 *(of 80)*



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OCEANA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.5%
Median family income (1995)
$29,575

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	24,833
➢ Total child population	7,132
-Ages 0-5	2,167
-Ages 6-12	2,971
-Ages 13-17	1,994
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	1.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	97.7%
-Hispanic	12.6%

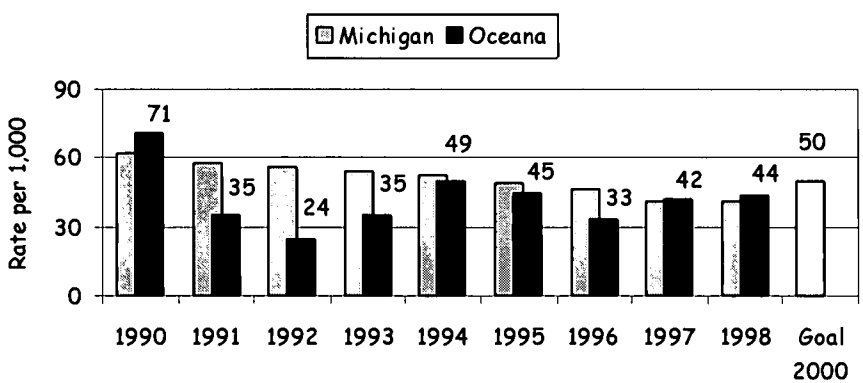
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 359

➢ % nonmarital	31%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	927
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83
➢ Children in subsidized care	296
-% in unregulated care[1]	61%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,362	18%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	381	5%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	230	10.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	39	19
◇ Males	20	9
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,879	38.8%
-MIChild	39	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	698	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	106	15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	4	*
➢ Property crime	23	6.9

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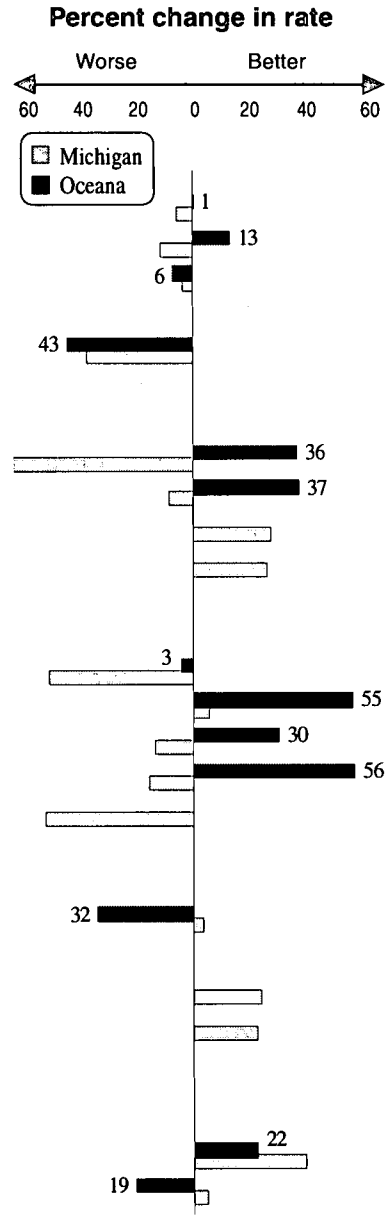
OCEANA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,778	26.5%	1,909	26.3%	74 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		625	33.2%	562	28.7%	61 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,153	23.9%	1,347	25.4%	76 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,237	34.0%	1,979	48.5%	80 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		48	13.7%	30	8.8%	62 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		19	5.5%	12	3.5%	1 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		4	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		502	77.4	571	80.1	57 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		166	25.6	82	11.5	52 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		27	4.2	21	2.9	12 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		19	2.7	9	1.2	7 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		5	*	9	1.3	28 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	26.3	21	34.8	61 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		26	2.8%	32	2.8%	15 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		70	22.4%	74	27.3%	64 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		73	25.3%	61	20.5%	39 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OGEMAW COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.1%
Median family income (1995)
$24,389

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	21,193
➢ Total child population	5,432
-Ages 0-5	1,591
-Ages 6-12	2,248
-Ages 13-17	1,593
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	1.4%

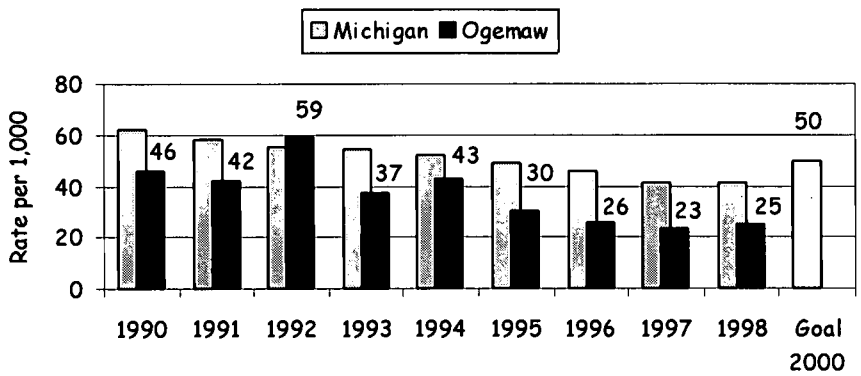
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	250
➢ % nonmarital	38%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	668
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87
➢ Children in subsidized care	417
-% in unregulated care[1]	47%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	777	14%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	365	7%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	52	3.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	20	14
◇ Males	35	21
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,773	31.2%
-MIChild	55	1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	274	9%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	70	13

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	3	*
➢ Property crime	29	11.3

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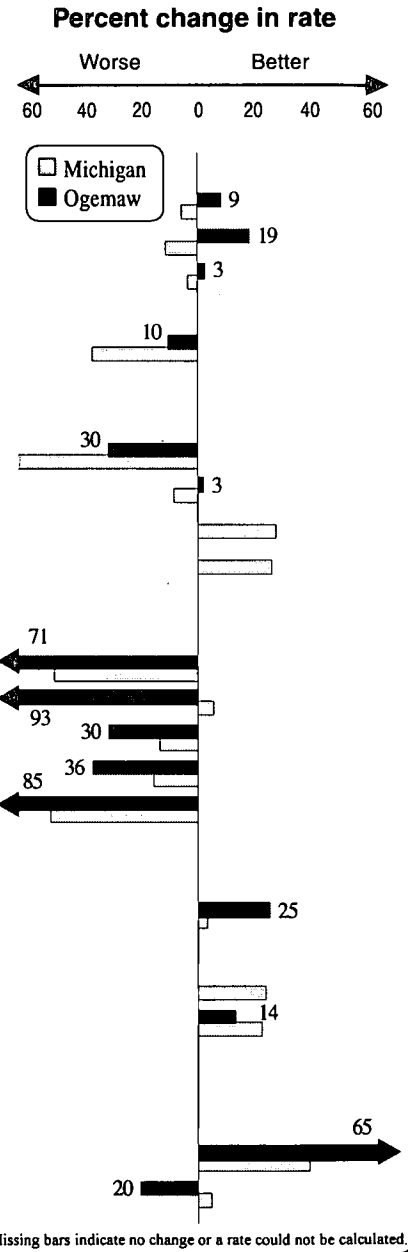
OGEMAW COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,587	31.6%	1,588	28.9%	80 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		537	39.8%	455	32.4%	71 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,050	28.6%	1,133	27.7%	81 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,035	39.1%	1,201	42.9%	69 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		7	2.7%	8	3.5%	17 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		15	6.1%	14	5.9%	21 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		329	69.3	645	118.7	79 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		93	19.6	206	37.9	80 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		40	8.4	60	11.0	77 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		21	3.8	28	5.2	67 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		10	2.2	22	4.0	55 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	22.9	8	17.2	14 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		24	3.1%	25	2.7%	13 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		36	15.5%	46	25.6%	70 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		49	22.2%	44	17.8%	51 *(of 80)*



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[3]The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ONTONAGON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
8.9%
Median family income (1995)
$27,856

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	7,878
➢ Total child population	1,783
-Ages 0-5	515
-Ages 6-12	683
-Ages 13-17	585
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	2.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
-White	97.5%
-Hispanic	1.2%

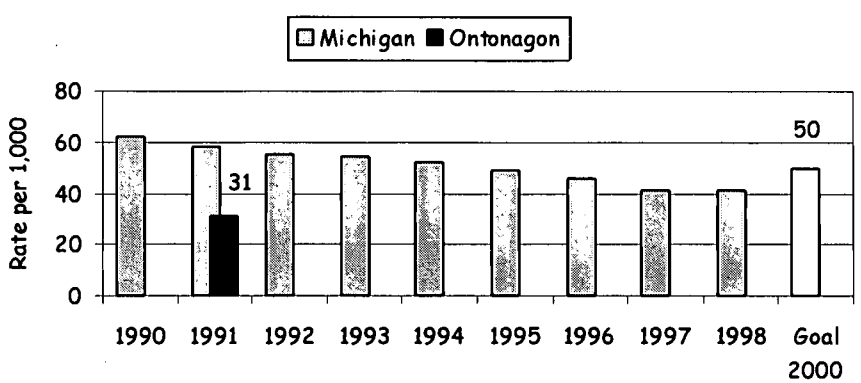
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 52

➢ % nonmarital	45%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	204
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	81
-% in unregulated care[1]	49%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	185	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	85	5%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	30	6.0%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	7	*
◇ Males	20	31
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	518	27.8%
-MIChild	19	1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	165	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	21	12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

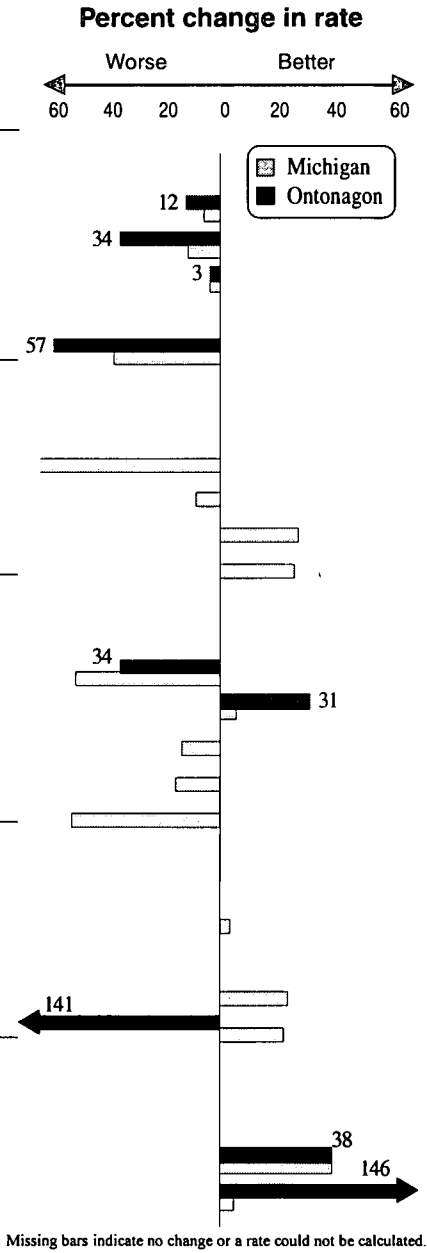
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	7	7.7

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

ONTONAGON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		354	16.4%	363	18.3%	37 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		107	18.3%	123	24.5%	41 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		247	15.7%	240	16.2%	37 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	439	28.6%	578	44.8%	72 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		6	5.6%	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		8	8.3%	3	*	* *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		85	40.3	96	53.8	29 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		19	9.0	11	6.2	22 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		5	*	7	3.9	25 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		3	*	3	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		2	*	4	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	6	1.2%	11	2.8%	17 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		20	17.9%	23	24.7%	73 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		9	8.3%	23	20.5%	36 *(of 80)*



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[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OSCEOLA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
5.6%
Median family income (1995)
$28,396

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	22,106
➢ Total child population	6,349
-Ages 0-5	1,834
-Ages 6-12	2,627
-Ages 13-17	1,888
-African American	0.5%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.3%
-Hispanic	1.3%

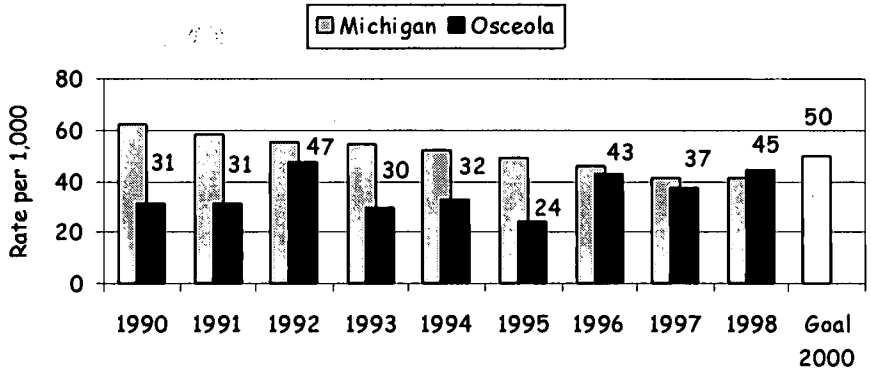
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	274
➢ % nonmarital	31%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	857
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	344
-% in unregulated care[1]	48%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	654	10%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	285	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	269	14.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	30	16
◇ Males	45	23
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,733	26.1%
-MIChild	27	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	695	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	71	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

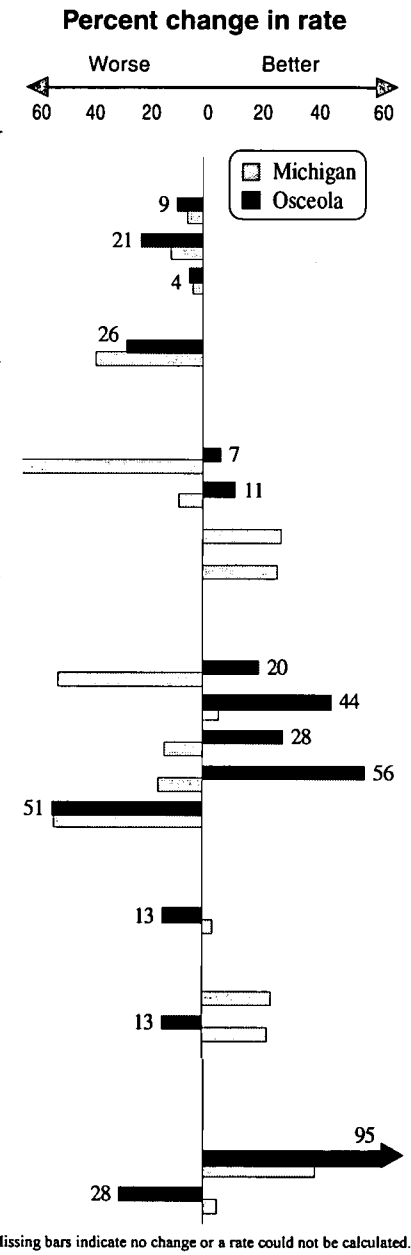
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	5	1.7
➢ Property crime	20	6.7

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

OSCEOLA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,294	21.7%	1,515	23.6%	64 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		401	24.0%	481	29.1%	64 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		893	20.8%	1,034	21.7%	67 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,885	36.1%	2,530	45.3%	73 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		20	6.7%	17	6.3%	46 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		20	6.7%	17	6.0%	22 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		351	60.6	309	48.7	23 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	7.6	27	4.3	9 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		35	6.0	27	4.3	30 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		18	2.8	8	1.2	8 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		8	1.4	13	2.1	43 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		14	26.0	16	29.5	46 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	1	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		57	4.1%	79	4.7%	54 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		73	15.8%	122	30.9%	48 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		71	15.5%	52	11.2%	77 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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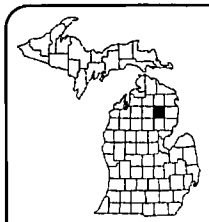
OSCODA COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
8.3%
Median family income (1995)
$25,361

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	8,882
➢ Total child population	2,058
-Ages 0-5	671
-Ages 6-12	854
-Ages 13-17	533
-African American	0.0%
-American Indian	1.0%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	98.6%
-Hispanic	1.6%

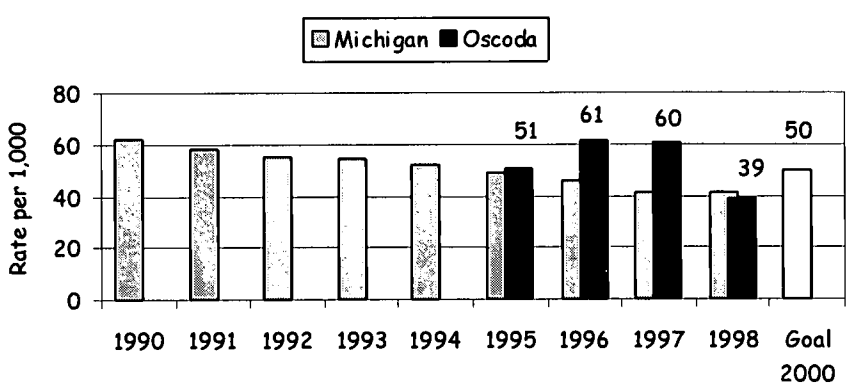
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 91

➢ % nonmarital	32%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	154
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	10
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88
➢ Children in subsidized care	116
-% in unregulated care[1]	72%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	318	15%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	133	6%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	18	2.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	2	*
◇ Males	6	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	724	33.7%
-MIChild	35	1.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	225	16%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	41	20

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

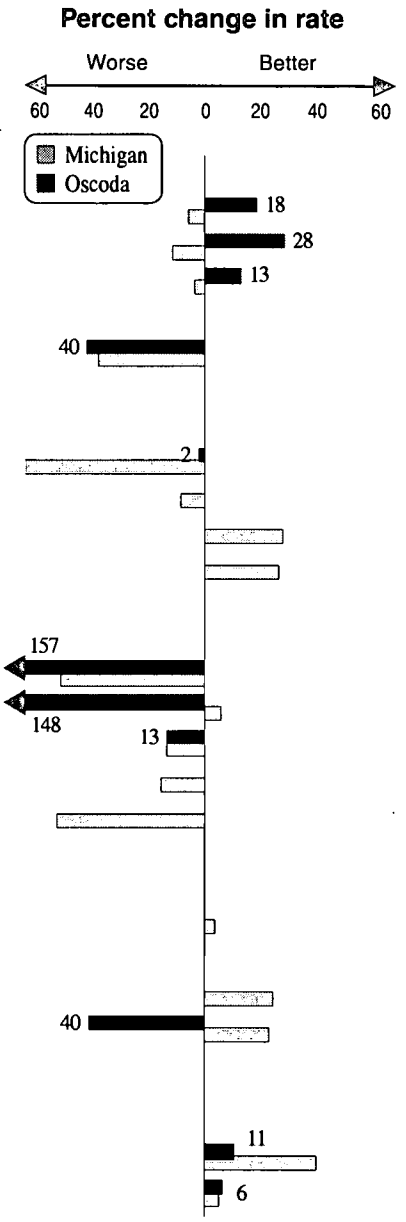
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	6	6.9

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

OSCODA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		615	32.5%	555	26.7%	76 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		208	36.2%	157	26.2%	46 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		407	30.9%	398	26.9%	79 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	299	34.5%	671	48.4%	79 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		8	7.2%	7	7.4%	54 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		3	*	7	6.8%	43 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	0	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		56	30.4	161	78.2	55 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		9	4.9	25	12.1	56 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		8	4.2	10	4.7	38 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		2	*	8	3.8	47 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		3	*	2	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	7	45.1	70 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		11	3.6%	19	5.0%	60 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		25	23.6%	30	26.1%	68 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		20	18.5%	23	19.7%	43 *(of 80)*



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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OTSEGO COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.7%
Median family income (1995)
$35,935

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	22,129
➢ Total child population	6,138
-Ages 0-5	1,890
-Ages 6-12	2,582
-Ages 13-17	1,666
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
-White	98.2%
-Hispanic	0.6%

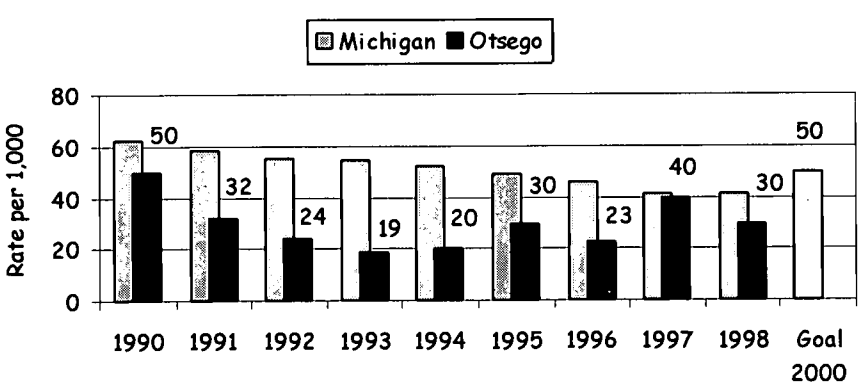
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 300

➢ % nonmarital	30%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,032
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94
➢ Children in subsidized care	366
-% in unregulated care[1]	47%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	407	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	138	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	63	3.5%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	25	15
◇ Males	22	12
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,227	19.2%
-MIChild	25	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	549	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	44	7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

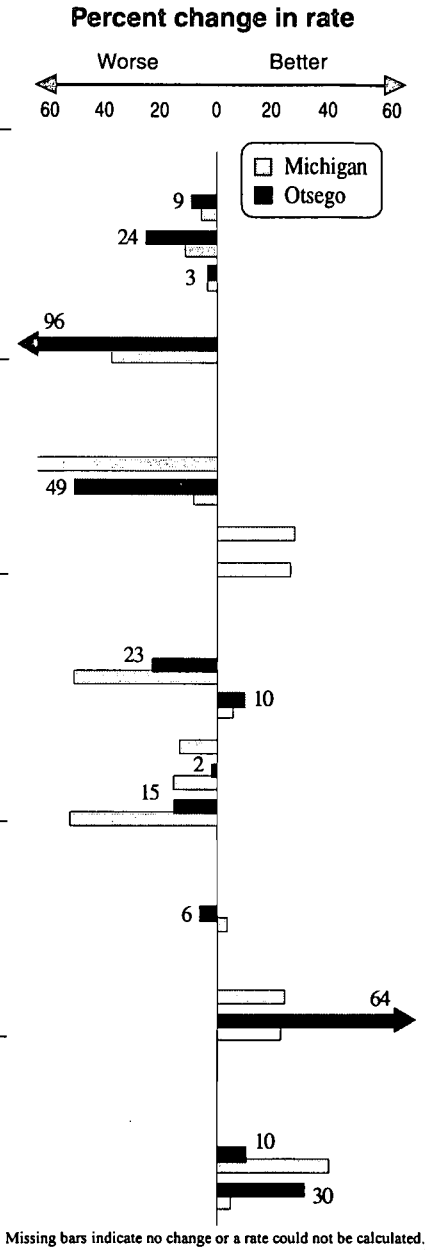
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	2	*
➢ Property crime	34	12.3

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

OTSEGO COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		595	11.5%	761	12.5%	13 *(of 83)*
~ages 0-4		197	13.2%	262	16.5%	11 *(of 83)*
~ages 5-17		398	10.8%	499	11.1%	14 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	788	19.5%	1,810	38.3%	53 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		20	7.9%	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		12	4.7%	20	7.0%	49 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		198	41.1	309	50.3	25 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		41	8.5	47	7.7	34 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		21	4.4	27	4.4	32 *(of 80)*
~for abuse or neglect		13	2.1	13	2.1	26 *(of 76)*
~for delinquency		7	1.3	10	1.5	35 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	16.6	9	17.6	16 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		31	3.0%	14	1.1%	3 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		95	26.8%	104	29.6%	52 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		91	25.4%	115	33.0%	4 *(of 80)*



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OTTAWA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
2.7%
Median family income (1995)
$49,688

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	224,357
➢ Total child population	64,146
-Ages 0-5	21,218
-Ages 6-12	26,124
-Ages 13-17	16,804
-African American	0.6%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%
-White	96.5%
-Hispanic	7.1%

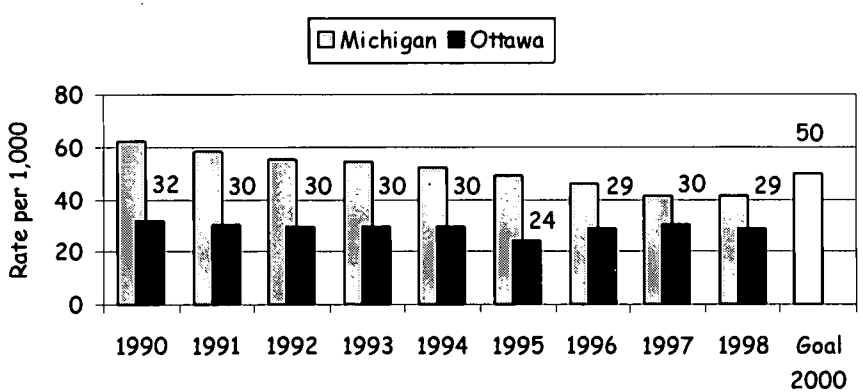
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 3,541

➢ % nonmarital	18%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	6%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	10,376
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$107
➢ Children in subsidized care	1,454
-% in unregulated care[1]	31%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,734	3%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	455	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	921	4.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	163	9
◇ Males	297	15
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	5,565	8.2%
-MIChild	209	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	4,744	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	221	3

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

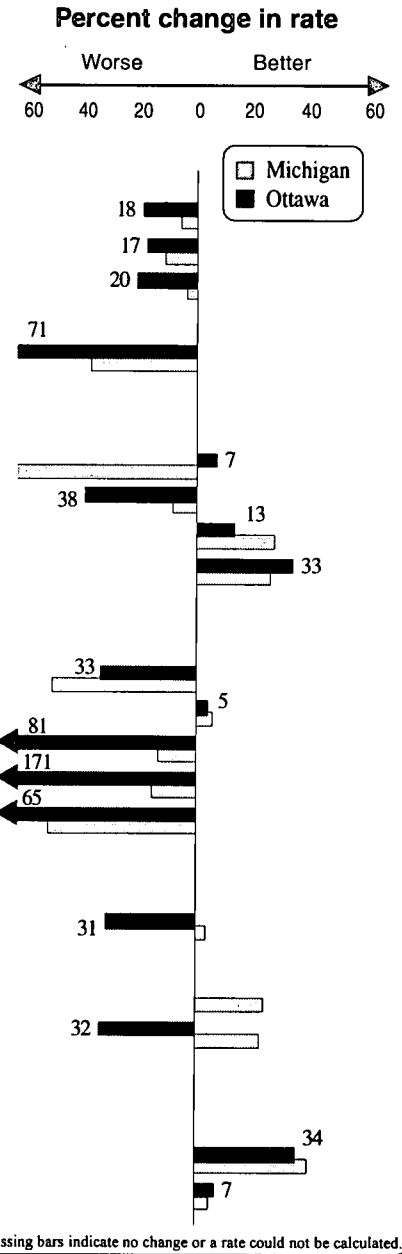
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	67	2.4
➢ Property crime	649	23.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

OTTAWA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		3,076	5.5%	4,162	6.5%	2 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		1,174	6.9%	1,464	8.0%	1 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,902	4.9%	2,698	5.9%	2 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	3,505	11.0%	7,040	18.8%	7 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		180	6.0%	192	5.6%	40 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		131	4.4%	207	6.1%	27 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		23	7.8	23	6.8	9 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		12	30.8	10	20.5	5 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,267	23.7	2,020	31.5	5 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		262	4.9	300	4.7	13 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		91	1.7	197	3.1	14 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		32	0.5	87	1.4	10 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		16	0.3	31	0.5	3 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		73	17.1	106	22.3	33 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	8	51.8	5	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		311	3.7%	519	4.9%	59 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		899	31.8%	1,201	42.8%	13 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		697	27.2%	832	29.2%	9 *(of 80)*



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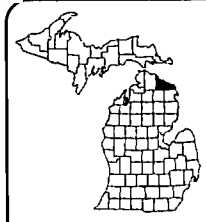
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
10.7%
Median family income (1995)
$26,383

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	14,424
➢ Total child population	3,556
-Ages 0-5	999
-Ages 6-12	1,500
-Ages 13-17	1,057
-African American	0.1%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
-White	99.2%
-Hispanic	0.4%

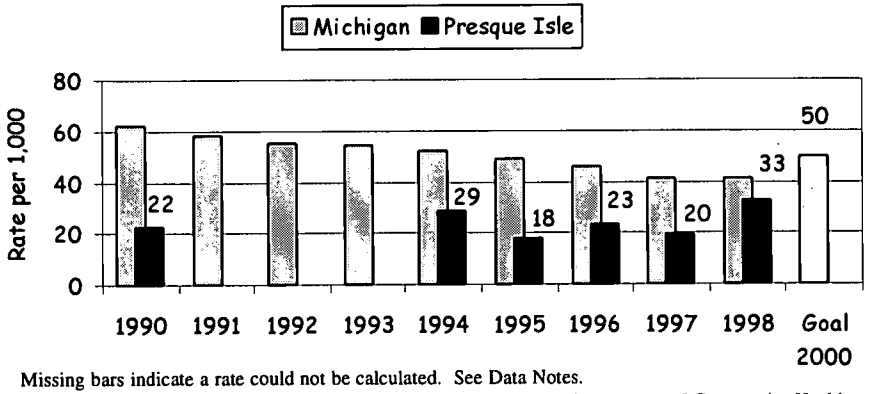
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 135

➢ % nonmarital	28%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	298
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90
➢ Children in subsidized care	115
-% in unregulated care[1]	63%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	224	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	50	1%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	73	7.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	8	*
◇ Males	15	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	700	18.8%
-MIChild	23	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	185	9%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	34	10

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

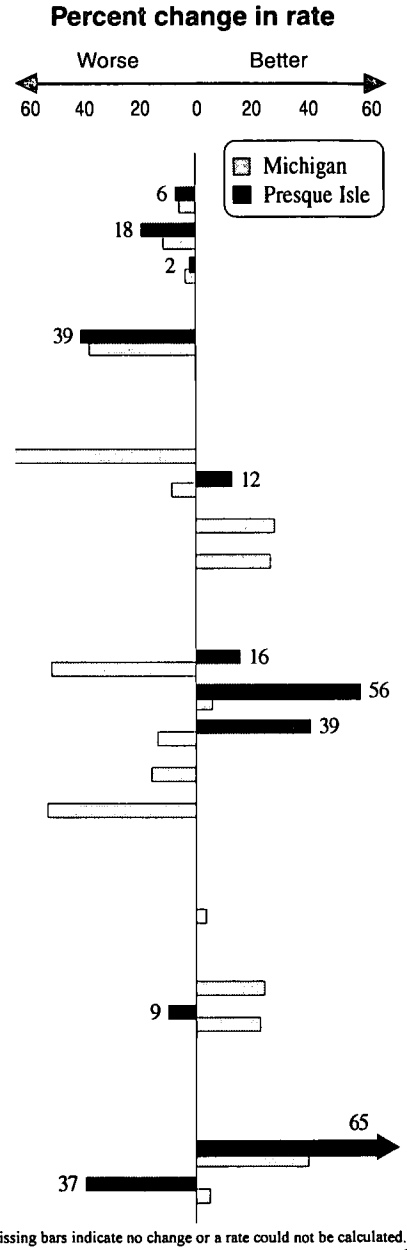
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	3	*

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		618	17.5%	681	18.6%	39 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		187	20.7%	218	24.5%	41 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		431	16.4%	463	16.7%	43 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	539	25.0%	742	34.7%	42 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		7	4.6%	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		8	5.3%	7	4.6%	5 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		178	51.0	153	43.0	16 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		36	10.3	16	4.5	11 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		14	3.9	9	2.4	7 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		8	2.2	5	*	* *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		4	*	2	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1997-98	37	4.7%	43	5.2%	64 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		28	18.8%	35	31.0%	46 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		28	17.0%	16	10.7%	79 *(of 80)*



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ROSCOMMON COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.6%
Median family income (1995)
$23,185

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	23,467
➢ Total child population	4,804
-Ages 0-5	1,433
-Ages 6-12	1,989
-Ages 13-17	1,382
-African American	0.7%
-American Indian	0.5%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	98.4%
-Hispanic	1.1%

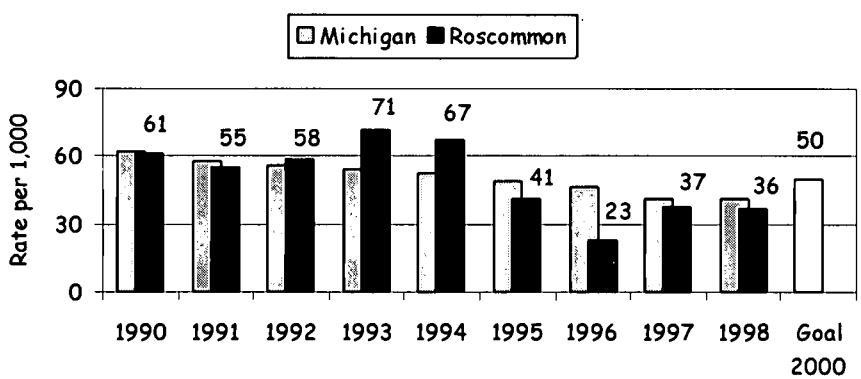
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	202
➢ % nonmarital	45%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	614
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91
➢ Children in subsidized care	393
-% in unregulated care[1]	46%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	945	19%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	389	8%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	51	3.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	23	18
◇ Males	22	16
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	1,902	38.0%
-MIChild	48	1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	542	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	103	21

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	6	2.7
➢ Property crime	45	20.1

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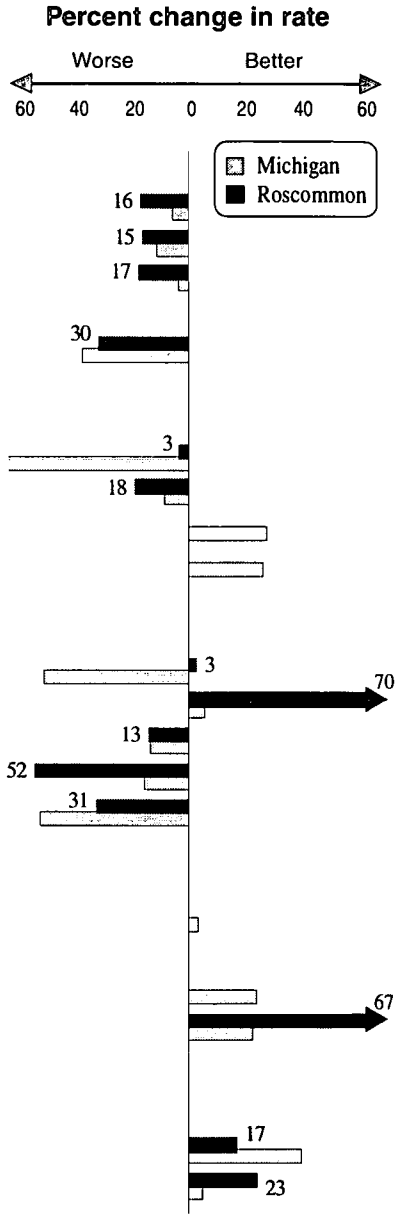
ROSCOMMON COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,034	24.6%	1,360	28.5%	78 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		334	28.8%	418	33.3%	75 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		700	23.0%	942	26.8%	78 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,387	36.5%	2,071	47.6%	76 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		6	3.2%	7	3.3%	12 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		12	6.0%	15	7.1%	52 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		410	103.0	479	99.7	73 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		150	37.7	54	11.2	49 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		26	6.5	35	7.3	63 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		16	3.3	24	5.0	65 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		6	1.5	10	2.0	41 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	8	20.1	26 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	2	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		100	9.7%	38	3.2%	25 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		56	15.9%	58	18.5%	80 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		42	11.6%	47	14.3%	74 *(of 80)*



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SAGINAW COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.4%
Median family income (1995)
$33,491

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	210,101
➢ Total child population	57,305
-Ages 0-5	17,856
-Ages 6-12	23,115
-Ages 13-17	16,334
-African American	26.4%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
-White	72.0%
-Hispanic	10.9%

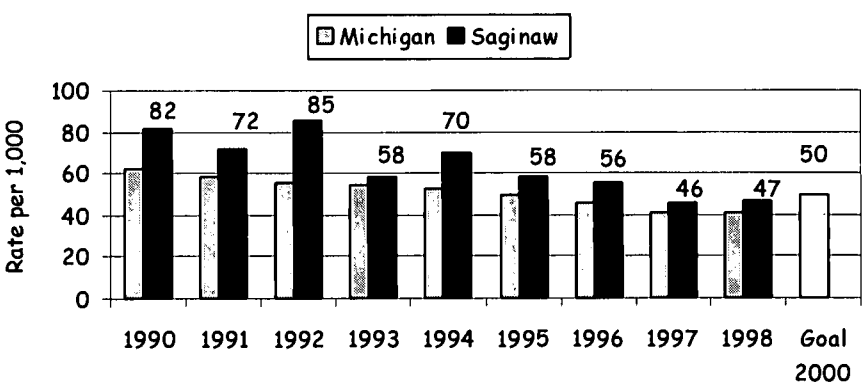
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 2,878

➢ % nonmarital	44%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	21%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	8,240
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$106
➢ Children in subsidized care	5,363
-% in unregulated care[1]	73%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	11,834	20%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	7,354	13%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,497	8.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	569	32
◇ Males	1,005	54
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	18,937	31.3%
-MIChild	238	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	5,597	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	1,330	23

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	45	1.7
➢ Property crime	165	6.3

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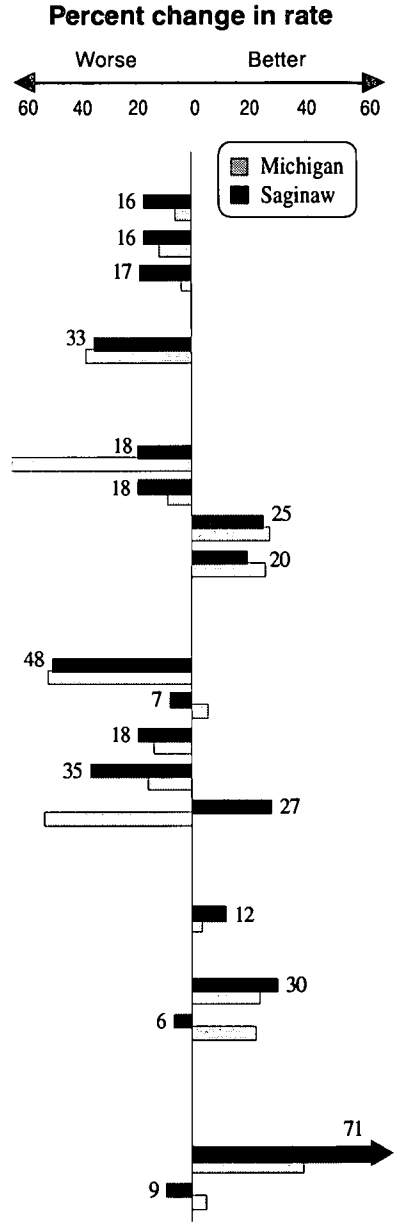
SAGINAW COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		14,010	23.4%	16,137	27.2%	77 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		5,147	29.8%	5,650	34.6%	77 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		8,863	20.8%	10,487	24.4%	74 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	10,727	30.2%	14,909	40.2%	60 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		189	5.6%	190	6.6%	50 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		270	8.0%	271	9.5%	75 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		39	11.7	25	8.8	20 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		19	41.6	15	33.4	15 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		2,944	48.7	4,130	72.1	47 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		729	12.1	741	12.9	60 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		284	4.7	319	5.6	44 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		168	2.9	226	3.9	49 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		63	1.0	44	0.8	14 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		223	38.4	166	33.6	58 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	16	87.5	10	61.4	10 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		439	4.4%	429	4.6%	53 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		449	16.8%	701	28.6%	57 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		412	16.7%	381	15.3%	66 *(of 80)*



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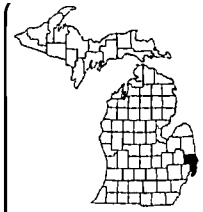
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
4.4%
Median family income (1995)
$39,428

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	159,769
➢ Total child population	43,050
-Ages 0-5	13,388
-Ages 6-12	17,229
-Ages 13-17	12,433
-African American	2.8%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	96.0%
-Hispanic	3.3%

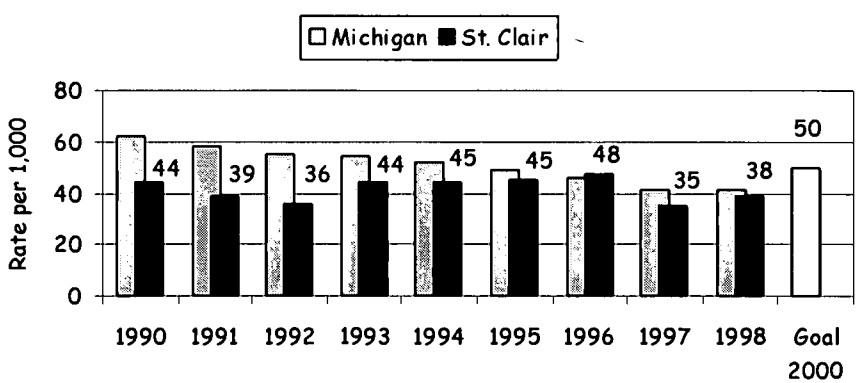
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	2,075
➢ % nonmarital	31%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	4,727
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$109
➢ Children in subsidized care	1,863
-% in unregulated care[1]	63%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	2,937	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,379	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	359	2.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	206	16
◇ Males	307	23
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	7,299	16.1%
-MIChild	171	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	3,620	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	394	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

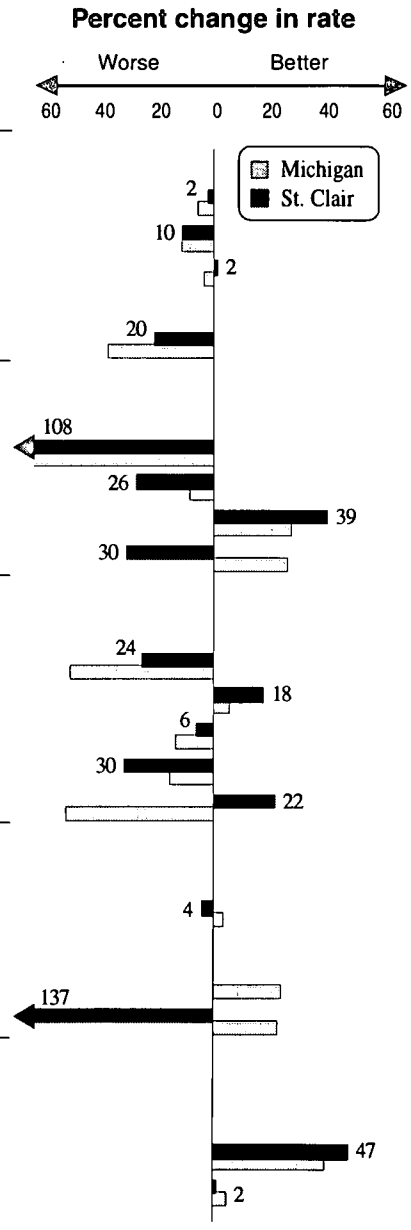
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	27	1.4
➢ Property crime	154	7.8

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		6,078	14.8%	6,531	15.1%	22 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		2,218	18.8%	2,437	20.7%	21 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		3,860	13.2%	4,094	13.0%	18 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	4,828	19.1%	6,358	23.0%	15 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		85	4.2%	178	8.6%	60 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		116	5.6%	147	7.1%	53 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		20	9.6	12	5.8	4 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	20.8	9	27.1	9 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		2,296	57.9	3,103	72.1	48 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		435	11.0	389	9.0	40 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		247	6.2	284	6.6	56 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		152	3.5	199	4.6	60 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		55	1.4	46	1.1	24 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		75	20.8	77	21.6	30 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	9	73.4	5	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		138	2.0%	352	4.7%	55 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		514	23.7%	704	34.7%	33 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		427	21.8%	498	22.2%	32 *(of 80)*



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ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.2%
Median family income (1995)
$35,269

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	61,226
➢ Total child population	17,141
-Ages 0-5	5,398
-Ages 6-12	6,914
-Ages 13-17	4,829
-African American	3.6%
-American Indian	0.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
-White	95.3%
-Hispanic	1.6%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

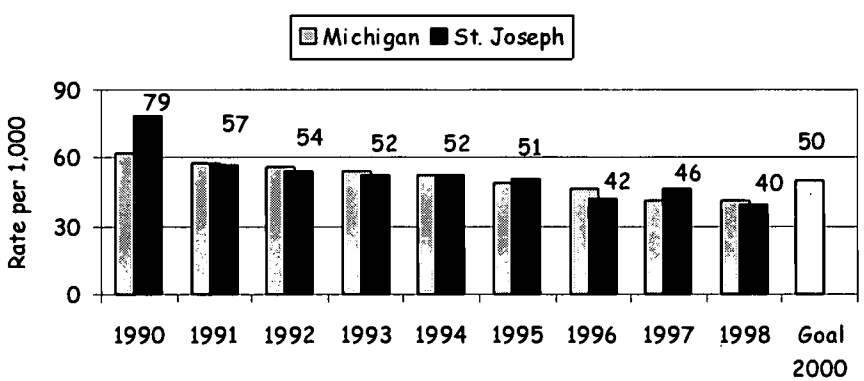
Total births (1998)

884

➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	2,586
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81
➢ Children in subsidized care	687
-% in unregulated care[1]	53%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,299	7%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	564	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	302	5.7%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	62	12
◇ Males	133	24
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,482	19.4%
-MIChild	111	0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,471	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	172	10

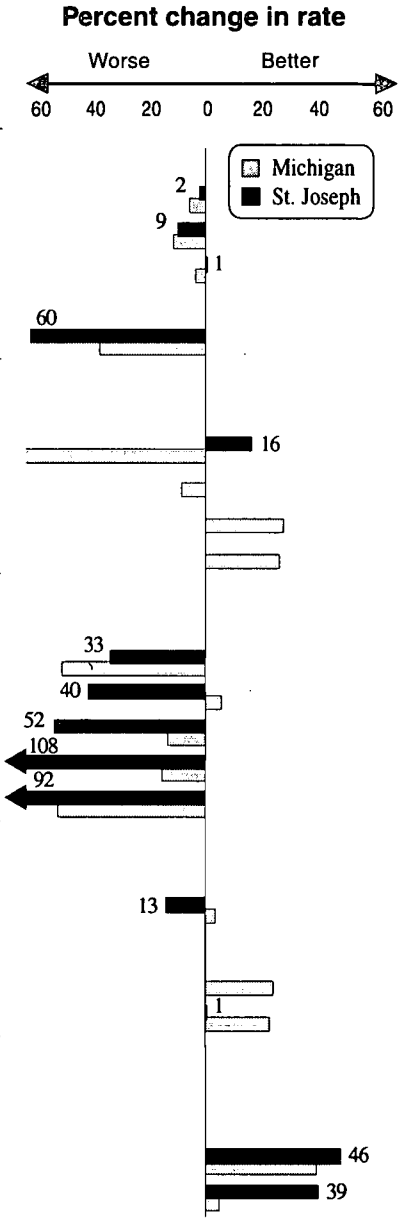
Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	25	3.2
➢ Property crime	179	23.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,718	15.9%	2,843	16.2%	27 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		955	19.0%	989	20.8%	22 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,763	14.6%	1,854	14.5%	28 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,233	19.7%	3,674	31.5%	32 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		54	5.9%	43	4.9%	33 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		59	6.5%	56	6.4%	36 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		10	10.6	5	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	4	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		835	49.8	1,133	66.1	41 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		157	9.4	225	13.1	61 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		82	4.9	128	7.5	65 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		51	3.0	106	6.2	70 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		6	0.4	12	0.7	12 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		39	27.5	43	31.2	51 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	*	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		211	6.7%	213	6.6%	76 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		206	21.5%	274	31.4%	43 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		107	12.4%	154	17.2%	56 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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SANILAC COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
6.3%
Median family income (1995)
$30,434

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	42,975
➢ Total child population	11,817
-Ages 0-5	3,501
-Ages 6-12	4,790
-Ages 13-17	3,526
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.7%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
-White	98.8%
-Hispanic	4.6%

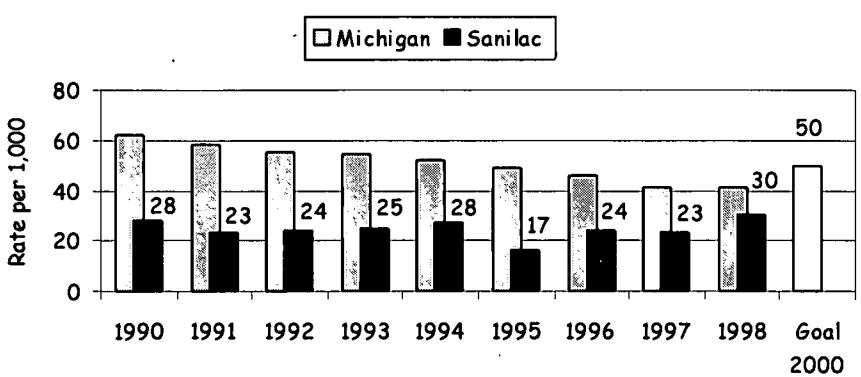
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 528

➢ % nonmarital	27%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,159
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	489
-% in unregulated care[1]	58%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	958	8%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	236	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	81	2.3%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	43	12
◇ Males	77	21
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	2,359	19.2%
-MIChild	107	0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	933	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	91	8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

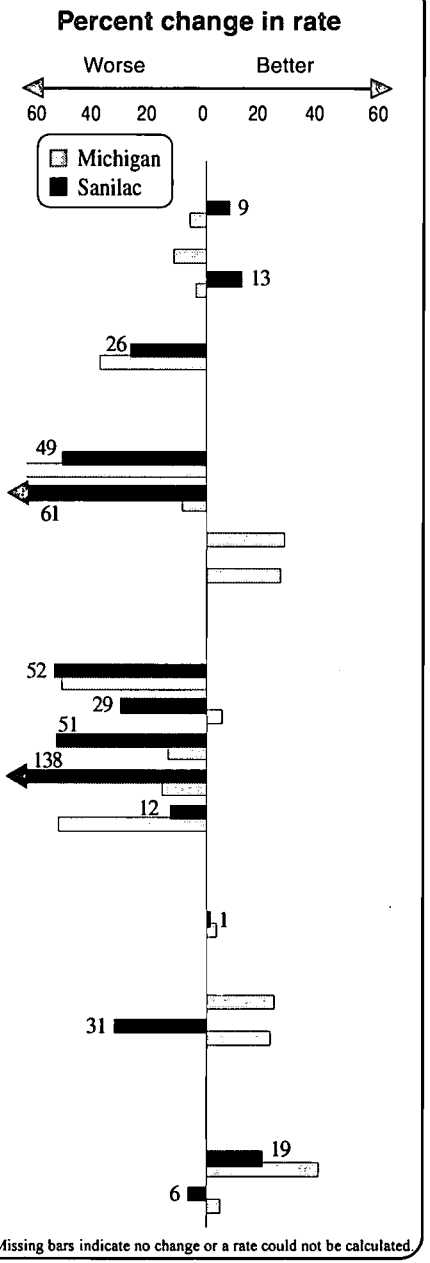
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	1	*
➢ Property crime	34	6.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

SANILAC COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,315	20.2%	2,227	18.4%	38 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		771	24.1%	782	24.1%	37 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,544	18.7%	1,445	16.3%	40 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,874	24.7%	2,693	31.0%	31 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		38	6.7%	55	10.0%	65 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		30	5.2%	46	8.4%	70 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		6	10.0	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		484	43.6	780	66.0	40 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		101	9.1	139	11.8	54 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		25	2.3	40	3.4	19 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		11	1.0	27	2.3	28 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		8	0.7	9	0.8	16 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		19	18.4	19	18.1	18 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		57	2.4%	80	3.1%	22 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		161	24.1%	183	28.7%	56 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		148	21.8%	134	20.5%	38 *(of 80)*



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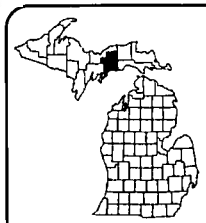
SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
9.7%
Median family income (1995)
$26,723

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	8,805
➢ Total child population	2,102
-Ages 0-5	586
-Ages 6-12	862
-Ages 13-17	654
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	10.2%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
-White	89.3%
-Hispanic	0.9%

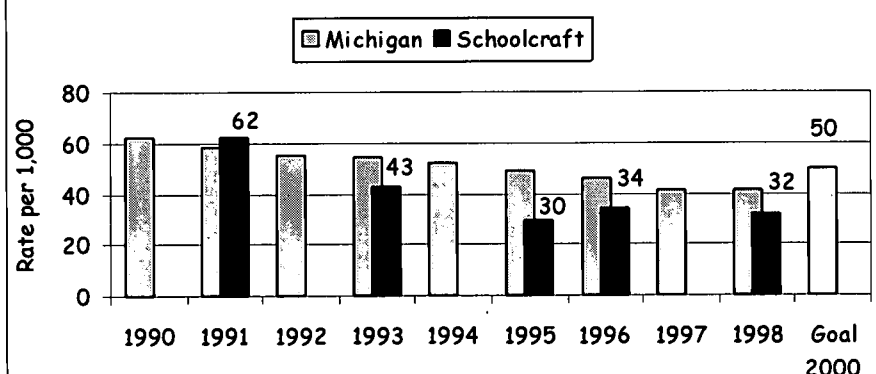
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 89

➢ % nonmarital	38%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	3%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	149
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	10
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$97
➢ Children in subsidized care	118
-% in unregulated care[1]	76%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	349	16%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	90	4%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	120	21.2%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	6	*
◇ Males	8	*
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	760	34.5%
-MIChild	33	1.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	173	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	27	13

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

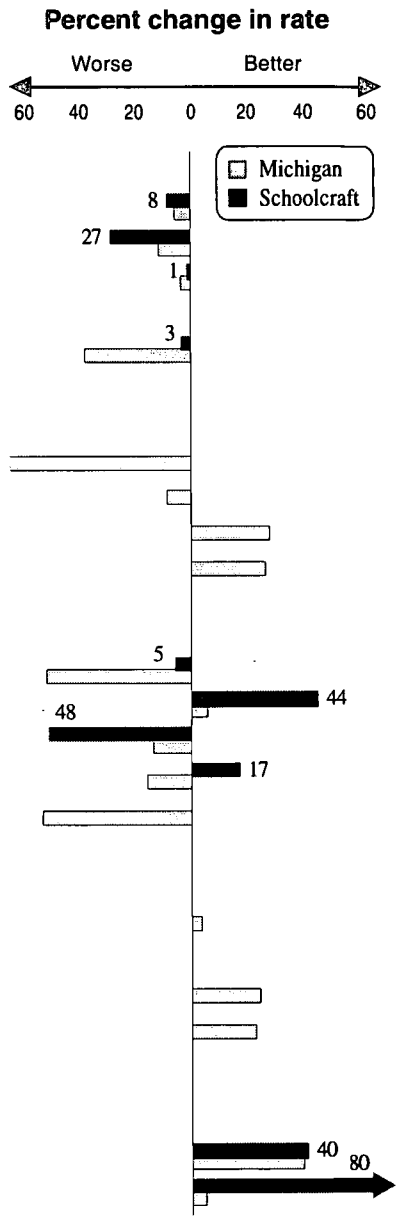
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	0	*
➢ Property crime	24	23.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		462	21.4%	495	23.1%	62 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		138	25.6%	164	32.5%	72 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		324	20.0%	331	20.2%	62 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	489	44.5%	524	45.7%	74 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		3	*	3	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		5	*	6	6.1%	28 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		120	58.1	128	60.9	34 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		21	10.2	12	5.7	18 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		14	6.7	21	9.9	75 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		9	4.3	8	3.6	44 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		4	*	13	6.3	57 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		3	*	5	*	* *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		1	*	9	2.4%	8 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		29	31.5%	33	44.0%	8 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		16	13.9%	18	25.0%	19 *(of 80)*



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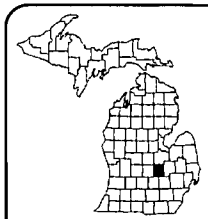
SHIAWASSEE COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
4.4%
Median family income (1995)
$36,641

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	72,569
➢ Total child population	20,083
-Ages 0-5	5,818
-Ages 6-12	8,170
-Ages 13-17	6,095
-African American	0.2%
-American Indian	0.6%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.6%
-Hispanic	2.9%

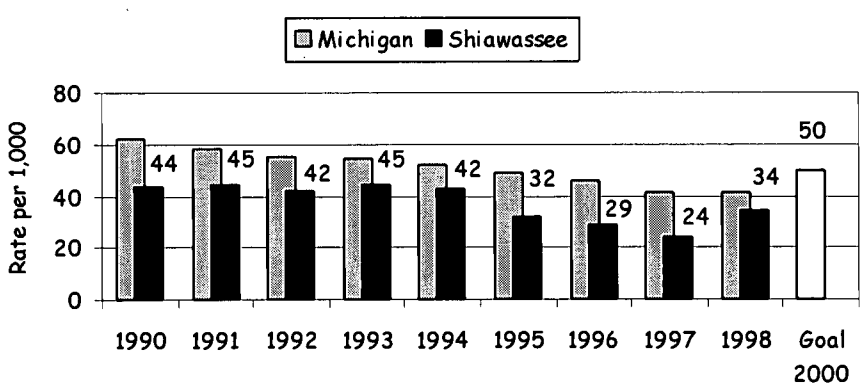
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	958
➢ % nonmarital	30%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,887
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$96
➢ Children in subsidized care	668
-% in unregulated care[1]	62%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,186	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	432	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	442	7.8%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	70	12
◇ Males	155	25
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,459	16.3%
-MIChild	96	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,809	13%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	182	9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

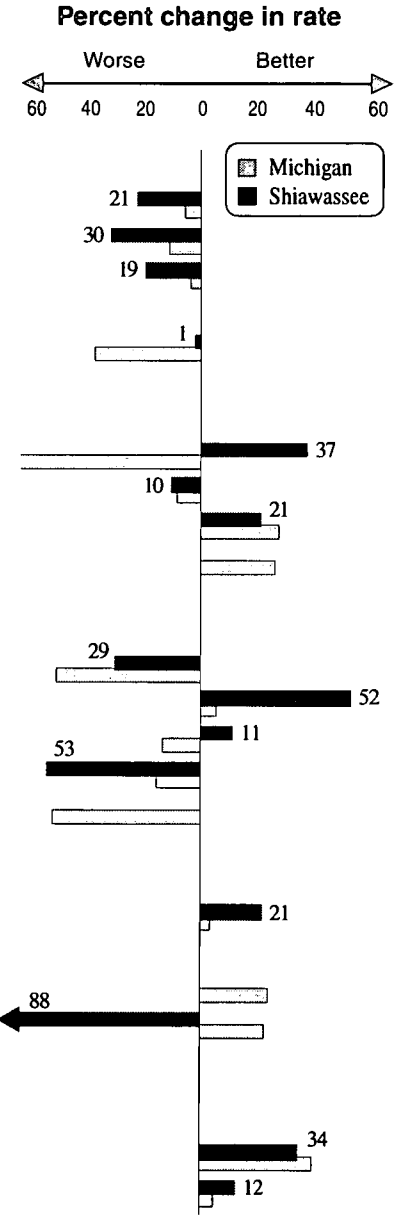
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	9	0.9
➢ Property crime	41	4.2

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,634	13.1%	3,287	15.9%	25 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		917	16.5%	1,124	21.5%	25 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,717	11.8%	2,163	14.0%	26 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,738	20.3%	2,934	20.6%	11 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		47	4.6%	27	2.9%	9 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		60	6.0%	61	6.6%	38 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		9	8.6	6	6.8	8 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		973	48.2	1,250	62.2	37 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		246	12.2	118	5.9	20 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		44	2.2	39	1.9	3 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		20	1.0	30	1.5	12 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		11	0.6	2	*	* *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		45	23.3	33	18.3	20 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	*	2	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		121	2.9%	234	5.5%	67 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		259	23.4%	328	31.4%	44 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		215	20.9%	260	23.4%	27 *(of 80)*



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[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

TUSCOLA COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
5.3%
Median family income (1995)
$34,982

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	58,181
➢ Total child population	16,121
-Ages 0-5	4,614
-Ages 6-12	6,542
-Ages 13-17	4,965
-African American	0.7%
-American Indian	0.9%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	97.9%
-Hispanic	3.7%

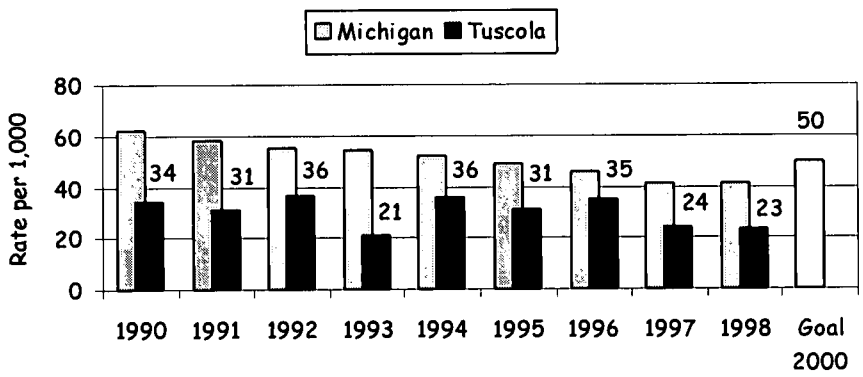
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)

	668
➢ % nonmarital	34%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,536
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92
➢ Children in subsidized care	468
-% in unregulated care[1]	62%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,098	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	399	2%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	221	4.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	77	17
◇ Males	168	34
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,149	18.5%
-MIChild	89	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,779	15%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	178	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

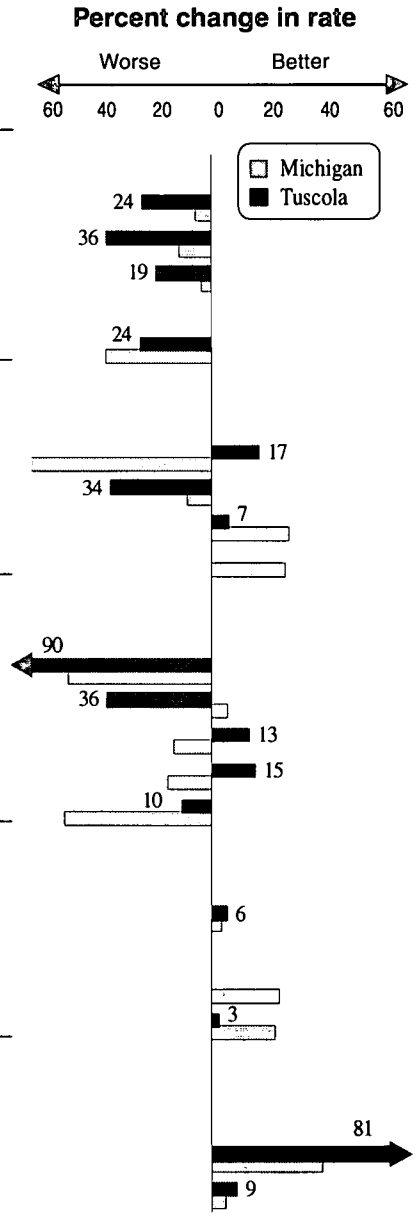
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	9	1.1
➢ Property crime	32	4.1

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

TUSCOLA COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		2,287	14.4%	2,933	17.8%	32 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		757	17.6%	997	24.0%	34 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,530	13.2%	1,936	15.7%	33 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	2,658	24.3%	3,690	30.2%	26 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		41	5.4%	31	4.5%	30 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		43	5.7%	52	7.6%	60 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		9	11.5	7	10.7	25 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	70.5	4	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		696	43.7	1,338	83.0	61 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		108	6.8	149	9.2	42 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		81	5.1	71	4.4	31 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		60	3.7	51	3.1	38 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		13	0.8	15	0.9	18 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	18.8	26	17.7	17 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	4	*	4	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		129	3.5%	125	3.4%	29 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		166	17.8%	273	32.3%	41 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		168	17.7%	172	19.4%	44 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

VAN BUREN COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
4.3%
Median family income (1995)
$32,273

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	75,666
➢ Total child population	21,420
-Ages 0-5	6,505
-Ages 6-12	8,920
-Ages 13-17	5,995
-African American	9.2%
-American Indian	1.3%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	89.0%
-Hispanic	6.7%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

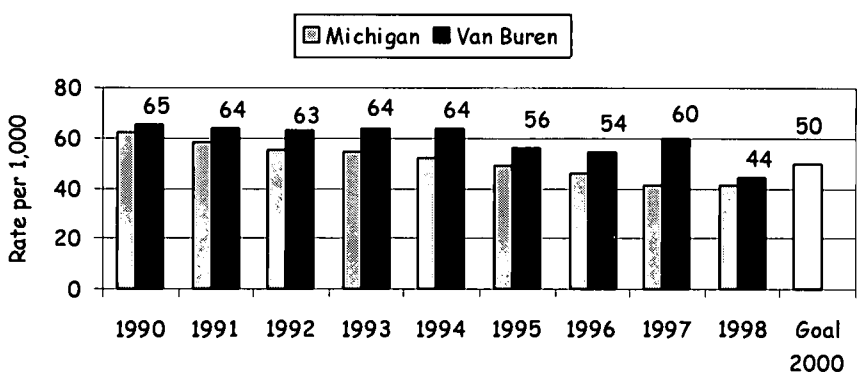
Total births (1998)

1,047

➢ % nonmarital	35%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	2,622
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$97
➢ Children in subsidized care	814
-% in unregulated care[1]	64%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	3,410	15%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,160	5%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	703	10.9%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	83	13
◇ Males	160	23
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	6,445	28.7%
-MIChild	106	0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	1,952	11%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	293	14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

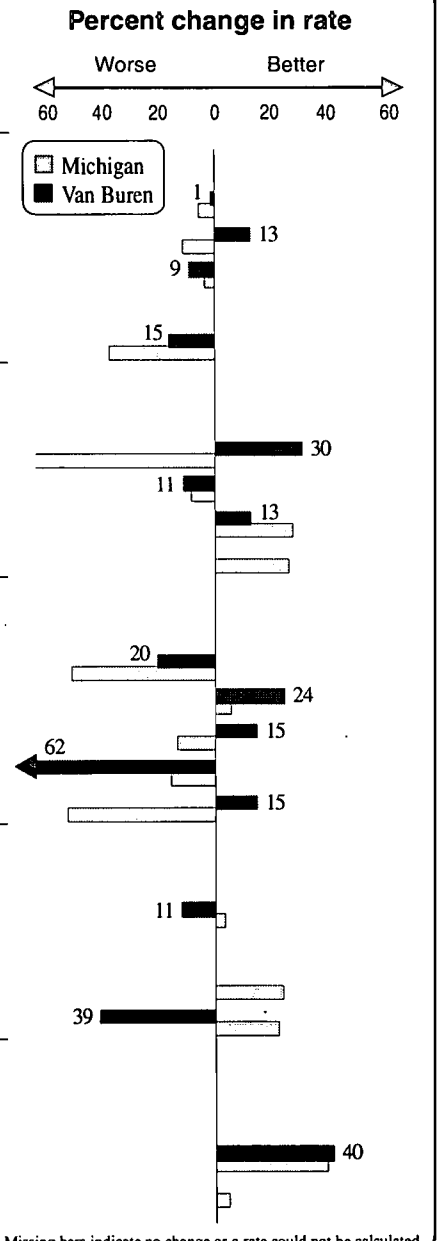
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	16	1.6
➢ Property crime	98	10.0

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

VAN BUREN COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		4,999	24.3%	5,387	24.6%	71 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		1,717	30.0%	1,530	26.3%	48 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		3,282	22.1%	3,857	24.0%	73 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	4,905	35.0%	7,002	40.3%	61 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		92	8.8%	64	6.1%	44 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		69	6.6%	76	7.3%	56 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		13	12.1	11	10.6	24 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	5	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,330	67.4	1,729	80.7	58 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		320	16.2	263	12.3	57 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		163	8.2	151	7.0	61 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		56	2.6	90	4.2	51 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		50	2.5	47	2.2	44 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		57	33.2	64	36.9	65 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	7	123.7	3	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		177	4.4%	292	6.1%	72 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		256	20.3%	359	28.6%	58 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		213	16.8%	207	16.8%	61 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

WASHTENAW COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999)
1.8%
Median family income (1995)
$47,182

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	303,069
➢ Total child population	64,852
-Ages 0-5	22,950
-Ages 6-12	25,449
-Ages 13-17	16,453
-African American	16.7%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	4.6%
-White	78.3%
-Hispanic	3.0%

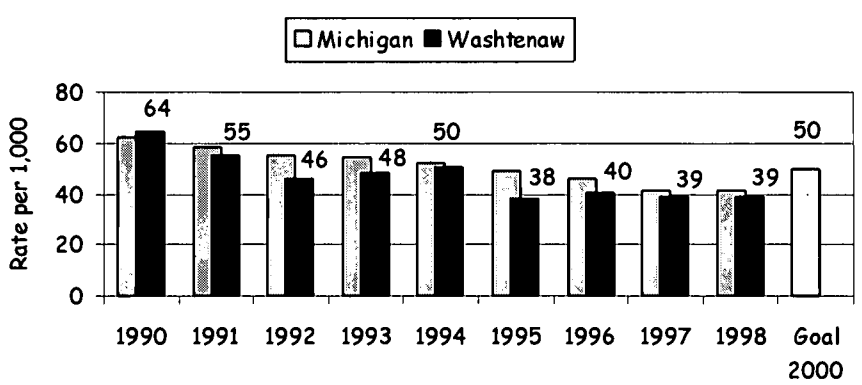
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 3,979

➢ % nonmarital	22%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	15,564
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	32
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$111
➢ Children in subsidized care	2,125
-% in unregulated care[1]	41%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	3,967	6%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	2,077	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	1,013	4.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	659	34
◇ Males	1,122	56
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	8,571	11.9%
-MIChild	215	0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	5,919	14%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	508	8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

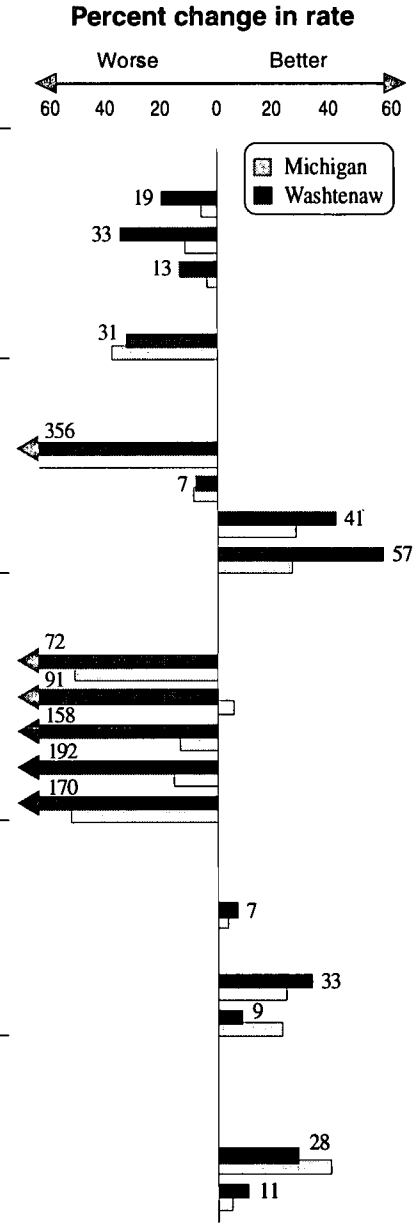
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	66	2.5
➢ Property crime	332	12.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

WASHTENAW COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		6,080	9.9%	7,636	11.8%	9 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		2,214	10.9%	2,877	14.5%	5 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		3,866	9.4%	4,759	10.6%	12 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	5,390	16.0%	8,930	21.0%	12 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		132	3.4%	610	15.5%	68 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		232	6.0%	253	6.4%	37 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		35	9.0	21	5.3	2 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		16	35.5	8	15.1	2 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		1,731	26.8	2,984	46.0	19 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		224	3.5	430	6.6	26 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		163	2.5	423	6.5	55 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		116	1.8	337	5.2	66 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		18	0.3	48	0.7	13 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		98	19.8	88	18.3	21 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	10	38.7	6	26.1	1 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		388	3.9%	408	3.6%	31 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		935	29.4%	1,242	37.5%	25 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		760	26.6%	926	29.5%	8 *(of 80)*



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

WAYNE COUNTY

Unemployment rate (1999) 4.2%

Median family income (1995) $32,382

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	2,118,129
➢ Total child population	560,123
-Ages 0-5	189,492
-Ages 6-12	224,526
-Ages 13-17	146,105
-African American	50.1%
-American Indian	0.4%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4%
-White	48.1%
-Hispanic	3.8%

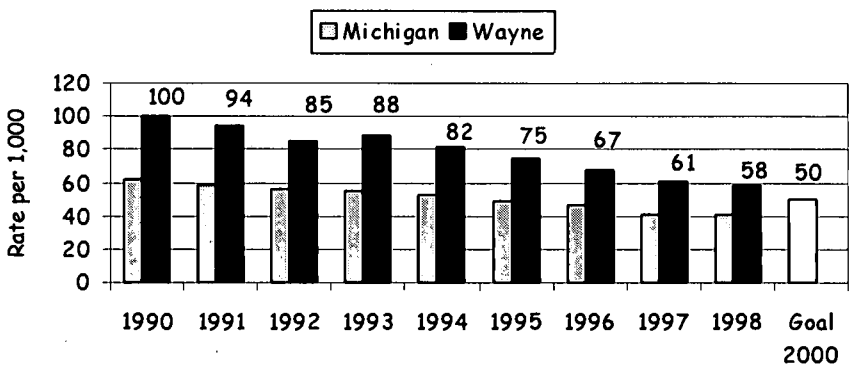
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998) 31,477

➢ % nonmarital	49%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	30%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	58,453
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$103
➢ Children in subsidized care	50,171
-% in unregulated care[1]	80%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	134,851	23%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	86,820	16%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	32,060	17.6%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	6,906	38
◇ Males	12,585	67
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	206,918	35.2%
-MIChild	2,231	0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	41,525	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	13,064	23

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

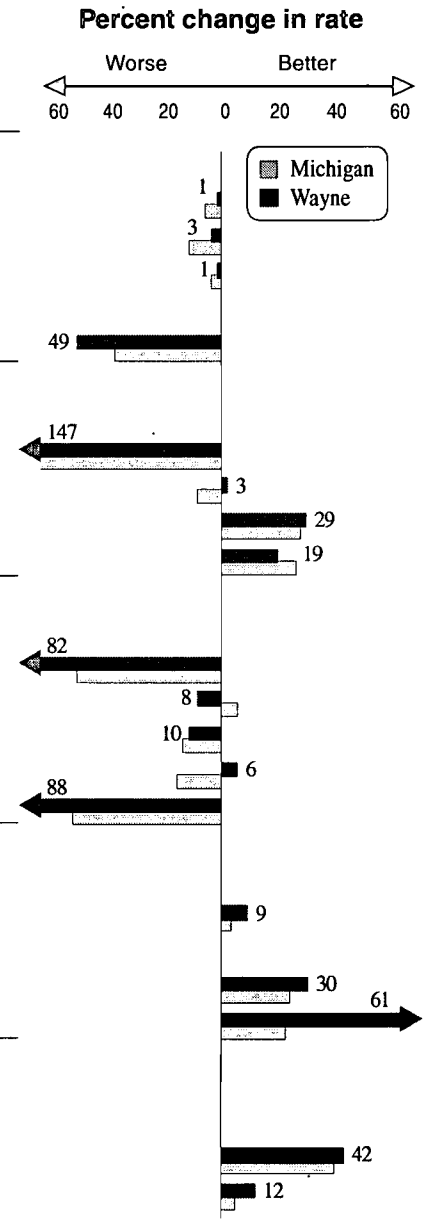
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	968	4.1
➢ Property crime	1,968	8.3

[1]*Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4]*Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5]*Social Security Income.*

WAYNE COUNTY

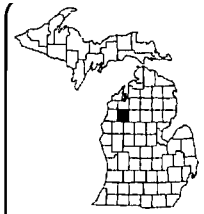
	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		197,865	34.4%	201,596	34.8%	82 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		75,128	41.6%	73,787	42.8%	83 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		122,737	31.1%	127,809	31.4%	82 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	103,334	31.2%	166,508	46.6%	75 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		2,373	6.8%	5,284	16.7%	69 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		3,590	10.2%	3,156	10.0%	77 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		545	15.6	347	11.0	26 *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		174	39.5	142	31.9	12 *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		29,027	50.4	51,301	91.6	68 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		6,564	11.4	6,908	12.3	59 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		6,246	10.8	6,712	12.0	78 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		4,921	8.8	4,625	8.3	75 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		1,057	1.8	1,938	3.5	52 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		2,250	42.0	1,705	38.1	66 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	182	105.0	105	73.5	12 *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		11,176	13.4%	3,899	5.2%	63 *(of 82)*
Education	1995-96 vs1998-99					
Students with proficiency in...						
➢ Fifth grade science		5,393	21.8%	7,775	30.9%	47 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		3,298	14.8%	3,684	16.5%	62 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children,unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
***Note:** n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.*

WEXFORD COUNTY



Unemployment rate (1999)
6.7%
Median family income (1995)
$30,441

Population (1998)

➢ Total population	29,185
➢ Total child population	8,110
-Ages 0-5	2,540
-Ages 6-12	3,379
-Ages 13-17	2,191
-African American	0.3%
-American Indian	0.8%
-Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
-White	98.3%
-Hispanic	1.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

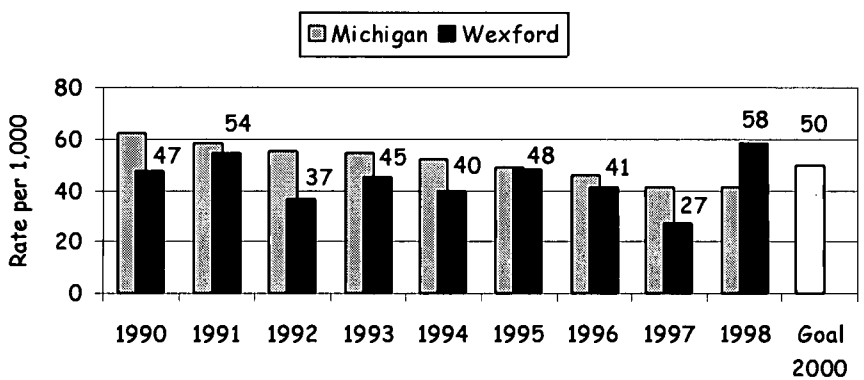
Total births (1998)

406

➢ % nonmarital	33%
➢ % no paternity acknowledged	11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

➢ Regulated slots[1]	1,329
-Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
➢ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89
➢ Children in subsidized care	511
-% in unregulated care[1]	43%

Family support (1999)

	Number	Rate
➢ Children receiving food stamps	1,185	14%
➢ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	376	3%

Health care (1999)

➢ Children...		
-tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5	59	2.4%
-hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[4]		
◇ Females	38	16
◇ Males	76	30
➢ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
-Medicaid	3,089	36.5%
-MIChild	57	0.7%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

➢ Students in Special Education	674	12%
➢ Children receiving SSI[5] (per 1,000)	128	11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

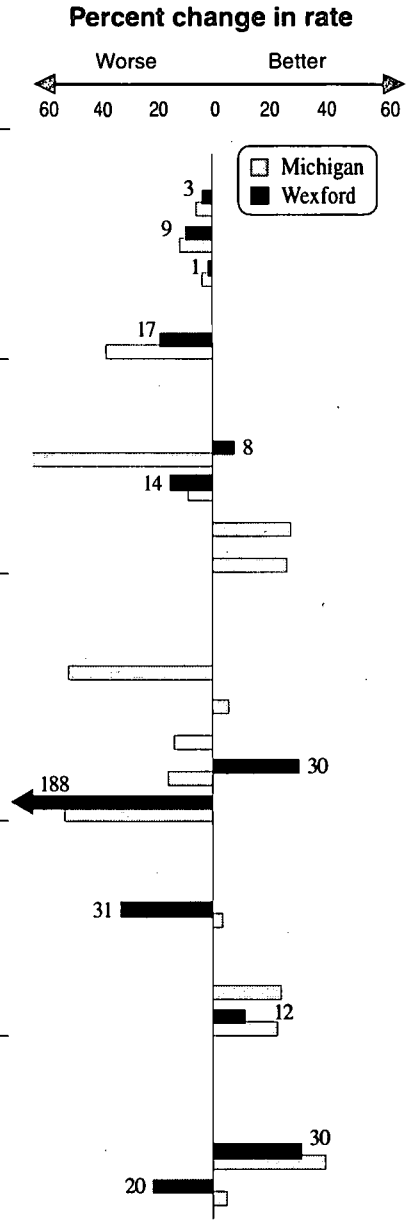
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

➢ Violent crime	15	4.2
➢ Property crime	141	39.4

[1] *Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2] *National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.* [3] *FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).* [4] *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).* [5] *Social Security Income.*

WEXFORD COUNTY

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate[2]	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (recent year rate)
Economic security	1989 vs 1995					
➢ Child poverty		1,545	20.1%	1,713	20.7%	50 *(of 83)*
-ages 0-4		535	23.7%	582	25.8%	45 *(of 83)*
-ages 5-17		1,010	18.6%	1,131	18.8%	54 *(of 83)*
➢ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1998-99	1,525	31.1%	2,049	36.4%	48 *(of 82)*
Child health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Inadequate prenatal care		19	4.9%	17	4.5%	29 *(of 70)*
➢ Low birth-weight babies		22	5.5%	24	6.3%	32 *(of 77)*
➢ Infant mortality		3	*	2	*	* *(of 27)*
➢ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* *(of 16)*
Child safety	FY 1988 vs 1999					
➢ Children in investigated families		620	84.6	1,056	87.1	63 *(of 83)*
➢ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		91	12.4	138	11.4	51 *(of 80)*
➢ Children in out-of-home care[3]		76	10.4	93	7.7	68 *(of 80)*
-for abuse or neglect		52	6.4	55	4.5	56 *(of 76)*
-for delinquency		8	1.0	36	3.0	47 *(of 57)*
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98					
➢ Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	22.9	19	30.0	47 *(of 70)*
➢ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1990-91 vs 1997-98	3	*	1	*	* *(of 17)*
➢ High school dropouts		71	5.0%	73	4.4%	49 *(of 82)*
Education						
Students with proficiency in...	1995-96 vs1998-99					
➢ Fifth grade science		114	24.9%	150	32.5%	39 *(of 82)*
➢ Eighth grade science		87	18.6%	68	14.8%	69 *(of 80)*



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.* [2]*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.*
[3]*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

DATA NOTES AND SOURCES

Data Notes and Sources

Background Indicators

(in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Unemployment Rate (1999)

The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force, which includes employed and unemployed persons. Persons ages 16 and older, are classified as unemployed if they were: 1) not working during the reference week; 2) looking for work during the prior four weeks; and 3) available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Persons working part time are considered employed, regardless of whether they are only working a few hours a week, or working part time only because they cannot find full-time employment. Unemployment data from counties may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Jobs Commission, Employment Service Agency, Labor Market Analysis Section. Detroit, MI (1999).

Median Family Income (1995)

The amount of income from earnings, unemployment or workers' compensation, social security or supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor or disability benefits, pension or retirement income, interest or dividends, rents, royalties, estates or trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, and any other financial assistance or income from outside the household for all people occupying a single housing unit. The median represents the dollar amount at which half the households have incomes above and half below.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program. Bureau of the Census. File EST95_MI.dat, February 1999.

Population (1998)

Total Population/Total Child Population by Age and Race of Children

Population estimates are calculated using such information as birth and death certificates, net migration rates and changes in group quarters. Projected age/race/sex distributions are based on an analysis of historic fertility, mortality and migration trends. The estimated Hispanic distribution of the child population is based on ages 0–19.

Source: Michigan Information Center, Michigan Department of Management and Budget (released November 1999) and the U.S. Department of the Census (September 1999).

Total Births (1998)

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of Michigan or to citizens outside the U.S. are excluded.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

Percent Nonmarital Births

In Michigan the marital status of the mother is not included on the birth certificate. The number of nonmarital births is thus deduced from using two other pieces of information: the father's name (or lack thereof) on the birth certificate and the existence of a signed acknowledgement of paternity. Those births where a father's name was *not* included on the birth certificate or an acknowledgement of paternity was signed are considered nonmarital. (If the mother is married, her husband is automatically included on the birth certificate as the legal father of the child so no acknowledgement is required.)

This number of nonmarital births is divided by the total births to Michigan mothers occurring in the state. (Babies born to Michigan mothers in other states or countries are not included in this total. The process of establishing paternity varies considerably from state to state.) The rate of unwed births in the state's border counties with significant numbers of mothers giving birth in nearby states may thus be less reliable. For example, although 99 percent of births to Michigan mothers occurred in the state in 1998, in Menominee County less than half (45%) did. Five other counties were also considerably affected with more than a fifth of births occurring outside the state: Cass (29%), Monroe (29%), and Gogebic (21%).

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

Percent No Paternity Acknowledged

The share of total state-based resident births where no father's name was included on the birth certificate nor did the father sign the appropriate document *at the time of birth* to confirm his parenthood. (See previous note.) To establish paternity at a later date requires legal proceedings. "No paternity" births are included in the "nonmarital" total.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

Pregnancy Rate for Teens, ages 15-17

The number of total pregnancies represents the sum of live births, miscarriages and abortions for this age group, ages 15-17. Miscarriages are estimates adapted from a model developed by C. Tietz and J. Bongaarts of the Population Council. All rates are per 1,000 of the age and sex specific population.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

Child Care and Early Education (2000)

Regulated Slots

Each regulated slot for child care accommodates one child in a licensed child care center or group family day care or registered family day care home. This count is inflated because it includes slots with providers who may not fill all "available" slots, as well as part-day programs. "Legally exempt" care provided by relatives or in-home aides to children whose families qualify for child care subsidy is not included in this count.

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated January 2000. Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Department of Consumer and Industry Services.

Per 100 Children

This rate was obtained by dividing the number of child slots available in a licensed child care center, group family day care or registered family day care home by the number of children, ages 0-12. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children would provide basic access.

Average Weekly Cost (full-time)

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as reported by providers in 1) child care centers, 2) group family day care, and 3) family day care homes for all ages of children—infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age children. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average. In general, the cost of care in child care centers also tends to be higher.

Source: Provider files from a January 2000 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care agencies by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

Children in Subsidized Care

This number represents the average monthly number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in January 2000. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Independence Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of the rate determined by the agency. The percentage represents the share of all children.

Source: Child Development and Care Division, Family Independence Agency. (CDC payment detail table - January 2000)

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 1998 began on October 1, 1997, and ended on Sept 30, 1998. Data from the Family Independence Agency such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care are reported in fiscal years.

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. Changes on some indicators such as victims of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or staffing levels.

Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations based on published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

Rank is assigned to a county indicator based on the rate of the most recent year, often the average of the three most recent years. A rank of 1 is the "best" rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator.

Rates are calculated when an average of more than five incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. All rates were based on the appropriate year of population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. The only exceptions were the 1999 or 2000 data, where 1998 population estimates were used.

Standard measures are used for the various indicators:

- **Percentages** for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low birth-weight babies, high school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, and students with proficiency in science
- **Per 1,000** for infant mortality, children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, children in out-of-home care, and births to teens
- **Per 100,000** for teen deaths (by accident, homicide and suicide) and child deaths

Percent in Unregulated Care

The share of total children in subsidized care who are cared for in "legally exempt care" — the homes of their relatives or in their own home by an aide. (Roughly 40 percent of aides are also relatives.)

In order to receive payment from the state, these providers must register with the Family Independence Agency. Before a recent audit, these providers were not always screened for previous incidence of child abuse or neglect or other serious criminal behavior. Regulated providers such as licensed centers, family group homes or registered family day care must meet health and safety standards and receive periodic visits from licensing consultants.

Source: Child Development and Care Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, 2000. CDC payment detail table (January 2000).

Family Support (1999)

Children Receiving Food Stamps

The monthly number of children receiving food stamps includes those in families receiving other forms of public assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. The percent is based on the1998 child population estimates. Families qualify for Food Stamps with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level.

Source: Policy Analysis Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for July 1999.

Children Receiving FIP Assistance

In 1997 this program replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families. Families qualify for assistance at incomes less than 67 percent of the poverty level and lose eligibility when gross monthly income reaches $775 (for a family of three). The percentage represents the share of all children.

Source: Executive Support System (July 1999).

Health Care (1999)

Tested for Lead Poisoning (ages 0-5)

Data reflect only blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) in the year between June 30, 1998 and July 1, 1999. The total population for this age group is based on 1998 estimates. Since data reflect only tests reported to MDCH, more tests for Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported. (Laboratories have been required to report all blood lead test results for Michigan residents to the MDCH since October 1997.) Children with lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL) are considered "lead poisoned" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Source: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 1999, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Hospitalized for Asthma

This number represents the total number of hospitalizations of females and males, ages 1-14, discharged from hospitals in Michigan with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis during the eight-year period (1990-97). Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The rate is calculated as per 10,000 children in that age group, based on population estimates for the midpoint year (1993) and multiplied by eight. These numbers and rates underrepresent the prevalence of asthma among children and the incidence of asthma attacks as many children who have asthma may never be hospitalized for the disease.

[1] Lyon-Callo S, Reeves MJ, Wahl R, Hogan JG. *Epidemiology of Asthma Fact Sheet.* Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health. January 2000.

Hospital stays for children in Michigan averaged two days, according to the most recent analysis by the Michigan Department of Community Health.[1] Hospitalization rates for children under the age of 5 (54 per 10,000) were roughly three times those of older children, ages 5-14, (20 per 10,000), and those for African American children (79) were four times higher than their white counterparts (20). Deaths due to asthma were also much higher among African American children. The disproportionately high rates of hospitalization and deaths among African American children may reflect less access to preventive health care, as well as their greater exposure to the disease's triggers such as older or less well-maintained housing stock and air pollutants.

Source: Division of Epidemiology Services, Michigan Department of Community Health. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1990 through 1997)

Children Insured by Medicaid

All children covered by Medicaid are included in this total. Most recipients are in FIP families, who automatically receive Medicaid, or in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty—$24,013 for a family of three. Pregnant women and infants are income eligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children in the MIChild ("my child") program, a separate state-designed program that expanded public health insurance for children in families with incomes between 150 and 200 percent of poverty.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for July 1999.

Children Insured by MIChild

MIChild (pronounced "my child") is also a federal and state funded program to provide health insurance to children, ages 0-18. Families with income between 150-200 percent of the federal poverty line, roughly $21,000 and $28,000 for a family of three in 2000, meet income eligibility. The program was developed with funding made available by federal legislation for States' Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33). The Act allocated $24 billion for 1998 through 2002 to help states provide health insurance to children whose families earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid or do not receive health insurance for dependents through an employer. Michigan's maximum share of the federal matching funds is approximately $92 million, requiring a state match of $44 million (roughly $1 state for every $2 federal). (In July 2000, a total of 13,209 children had been enrolled in MIChild in the state.) The percentage represents the share of all children, ages 0-18.

Source: MAXIMUS of East Lansing. MIChild July 1999 Executive Summary, *Table 2.*

Three-year averages are presented for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

Children with Disabilities (1999)

Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

Source: Students by Diagnostic Category Source Form SE-4568- School Year1998-99. Michigan Department of Education.

Children Receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low income aged, blind and disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they:

- have special health care needs as determined by assessment under SSI criteria;
- require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost;
- are "Department wards," that is, receiving foster care or for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement (Title IV-E).

The criteria for disability include medical proof of a physical or mental condition or conditions that result in marked and severe functional limitations lasting or expected to last at least 12 months or to result in death. As of January 1999, the maximum monthly amount for a child was $342.67. Persons who are eligible for SSI are automatically eligible for Medicaid. They are also eligible for food stamps if they live in a household with only SSI or Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency. Special run from Executive Support System for July 1999.

Juvenile Justice (1998)

Arrests for Violent and Property Index Crimes, Ages 10-17

The Uniform Crime Reports of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes: 1) murder, 2) rape, 3) robbery, 4) aggravated assault, 5) larceny, 6) burglary, 7) motor vehicle theft, and 8) arson.

The first four are considered *violent* index offenses. The last four are *property* index offenses.

The arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not youth; repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses are counted each time. Although in Michigan's criminal justice system seventeen year-olds are not considered "juveniles," they are included as juveniles in national statistics. They are included here for comparability to national data. The rate is based on the number of index crime or violent index arrests per 1,000 children ages 10-17.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police. Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center. As these data are periodically updated, electronic information may differ from the data presented here.

Trend Indicators

(in order of their appearance on state/county profiles)

Economic Security

Child poverty, Ages 0-4 and Ages 5-17

The poverty rate for children includes all children while poverty for school-aged children includes only "related" children—defined as "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. Poverty rates for children, ages 0-4, were not included in the census estimates, but were calculated by subtracting school-aged children in poverty from all children in poverty and dividing by the difference in the poverty universe. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The 1995 school district and county child poverty estimates by the Census Bureau are based on combining results of the 1994 March Current Population Survey and data derived from federal income tax returns, food stamp participation and 1990 decennial census figures.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, Bureau of the Census. File EST95_MI.dat, February 1999.

Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced price school lunches in school years from 1989-90 and 1998-99. Students from families reporting income between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or "free" meal. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced price school meals do not apply. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education.

Child Health

Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received, if care began during the third trimester or fewer than five visits occurred, when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, fewer visits are considered adequate.)

The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents the share of all mothers giving live birth. This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998).

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998).

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Although infants who died in a given year, such as 1999, may have been born in the previous year, death rates are based on the number of live births in the year of death. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1999).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14 (rate per 100,000)

The child death rate is the number of deaths from **all** causes, including disease and injury, per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Child Safety

Children in Investigated Families

These children are in families where an investigation was conducted after a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect was received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

Source: Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years 1988 and 1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988) and U.S. Census Bureau (1998).

"Child abuse" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

"Child neglect" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

(i) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adeqate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.

(ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

These victims reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the *Services Manual* of the Family Independence Agency.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates.

Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care includes a count of all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. Data for four quarters are used to calculate an annual average. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

The total number of children in out-of-home care will exceed the count of foster care for child victims of abuse or neglect and children adjudicated delinquent because court-supported out-of-home care for neglect or delinquency care is included. Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.

Source: Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

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Adolescence

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates are based on population estimates for an incidence per 1,000 women in this age group.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens, Ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)

Deaths caused by accidental injury, homicide, or suicide for teens, ages 15-19, are included in this total. Rates are calculated for every 100,000 youths.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health. Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This difference, which reflects the students who left school and did not return during the following school year, is then adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of the district or the state. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. Districts with negative dropout rates were not included. If such districts represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals were not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected; in 1996-97 no districts reported negative rates.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1990-91 and 1997-98 school year). (Obtained Oct. 1999) As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here.

Education

Students with Proficiency in Science

Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a proficient level on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) science tests. The 1995-96 year was used for comparison because that was the first year this version of the test was used. This percentage represents the share of all students in that grade in that county taking the initial test. Proficiency in science is defined as a scaled score above 399 of a possible 550 (grade 5) or 561 (grade 8).

The MEAP is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the *Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.*)

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education K-12 data base, District 5/8 sci-wrt wnt for 1996 and 1999 (School years 1993-94 and 1997-98).

Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the enrollment or population base to calculate the following indicators: participation in free or reduced price lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a small share (2%) of all K-12 public education students.

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ERIC

kids count in Michigan

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MISSION STATEMENT

To improve the status of children, youth and families, Kids Count in Michigan collects and disseminates data as a basis for public policy development and community action.

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